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Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

April 2, 2001

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**SPECIAL
REPORT**

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Monday, April 2, 2001 1

Managing Editor



Are Canadians really different?

As almost any Canadian who has lived in the States for any length of time can attest, Americans don't quite get the "Canadian thing." They look at us—and see themselves. To their mind, we look like Americans, walk like Americans and, our English-speakers at least, talk almost the same way as Americans. So we must be Americans, right?

Wrong, say most Canadians. Despite all the evidence that the difference between our two peoples are being thoroughly blurred, if not erased, by the progressive domination of business to trade, investment, culture and employment, we insist we are different. Just for the heck of it, I conducted a thoroughly unscientific e-mail survey of some urban people across the country, asking them if they could identify three national characteristics that distinguished Canadians from Americans. All came up with at least three, and some listed a lot more.

There were themes that ran through many of the responses. One was religion. Fewer of us go to church, and religion plays a smaller role in our personal lives and in our politics. "Frets this," said one respondent, "I have a sense that Canadians are less judgmental than Americans about personal

lifestyle choices." Another agreed: "We are more secular, closer to the Scandinavians in attitude." Another theme was Canadians' attitude towards the state. We are less inclined to distrust government than Americans say we believe it has a legitimate, even crucial, role to play



Beer consumption's just deferential

in the lives of citizens—our public health-care system being a frequently cited example. And on some public policy issues we have views that are quite different from those of our neighbours to the south. For example, Canadians are more likely to favour gun control, to oppose capital punishment and to sup-

port freedom of choice on abortion.

We have, several respondents agreed, a less open society than the Americans, and we are less confident in ourselves and our institutions. But we are also less chauvinistic. Historically, we have been a deferential society. "How do you get 150 Canadians out of a swimming pool in an emergency?" asked one of my respondents. "You say 'Please get out of the swimming pool.'"

Here are a few other thoughts. From an old newspaperman: "We actually don't like stadium. We're nervous about it, wary about it." From a West Coast writer: "Americans worship success; Canadians mistrust it," from a veteran political operative: "Hockey." From a pollster: "Americans see life as war; Canadians see life as an exercise in procrastinating." From the (slender) editor-in-chief of a national magazine: "They eat a lot more than we do. The size of those sausage platters!"

Jeffrey Hume

jeffhume@shaw.ca or comment on From the Managing Editor

Newsroom Notes

Lessons in protest

Walking through the Cobblestone neighbourhood of downtown Toronto where he lives, World Section Editor Tom Fennell recently encountered an unusual scene. Standing precariously atop a red metal mailbox, a young woman shouted imitations to passersby to join in the popular campaign against globalization. "She was hurling out

apophthems," says Fennell, "describing a training camp for protesters." So off Fennell went, to see how the anti-corporate movement was planning to disrupt the forthcoming Summit of the Americas in Quebec City. His story, part of a nine-page Special Report starting on page 30, describes an eager class of demonstrators in training, learning such



Fennell has a world view

skills as using duct tape to seal clothing against tear gas and organizing into small cells to protect each other against arrest. Of all ages, the students, says Fennell, had a great deal in common. "No matter what you may think of their point of view," he says, "their commitment is impressive."

The publishing grainin struck last week, putting the wrong byline on a Tech section story titled "Body scanners." The error, in fact, was National Technology Correspondent Chris Wood.

There we go, changing everything again.



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The Mail



Museum display showing the remains of a Neanderthal, reconstructed in clay.

Ancient travels

It is surprising, and not so surprising, to hear the controversy over the origins of North Americans raised again ("Mystery of the first North Americans," Cover, March 19). More than 10 years ago, a book by the American mythologist and folklorist Joseph Campbell, *Flights of the Wild Gander*, traced an art and pottery design around the world, concluding convincingly that men and women also travelled from Polynesia across the Pacific Ocean. I think it is a given that if the truly comfortable southern regions were not already excessively populated, the nomadic peoples would not have been nomadic. This indicates civilisation—that's what happens to populations of my real race—and that indicates history more ancient than we presently accept.

Kyle McGillicuddy, Kelowna, B.C.

Letters to the Editor

Should be addressed to:
 Marlene & Margaret Larkin
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 Tel: (416) 593-7730
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 Attention: I sometimes receive items, but often they are not related to space, style, or beauty. Please specify name, address and daytime telephone number. Submissions may appear in print or in electronic form. E-mail questions about subscriptions or delivery problems should be addressed to: service@marlene.ca

An absurd debate?

Is it not absurd to debate the safety of weapons of war, an abhorrent state of the human condition that inflicts unspeakable horror and untold suffering on soldiers and civilians alike ("Lethal weapons," Special Report/Canada and the World, March 19)? The more we are exposed to the effects of military actions, the less likely we are to unleash them except in the most dire of circumstances. War is not the clean surgical Nintendo video clips we see on the news each night. Weapons are designed to kill and cause damage, that is their function, no more and no less. Let's not lose sight of the forest for the trees.

Douglas Williams, Calgary

Alta-Alu and Ra expeditions, thereby demonstrating that it was possible for prehistoric peoples to have made such prolonged voyages with the technology that was available to them.

Ted Engel, Vancouver

Debating death

Dr. Foth's predictable rant regarding the death penalty ("Death penalty in vogue," Allan Fotheringham, March 19) broke no new ground with me, so, I suspect, with any of the other "uninformed" supporters of this just penalty. If we are to believe Fotheringham, fully 66 per cent of the population of the United States and more than half of Canadians are nothing more than "nuts," and certainly not "civilized." How nice indeed, for Foth and his liberal die-buddies to have all the answers to this never-ending debate. The death penalty argument never was about de-

The real mystery of the first North American is why they were treated so savagely. Humanity would have been aware of its past, and of its future, if the Europeans had stayed home.

Bruce Wines, New Westminster, B.C.

I am amazed you made no mention of Norwegian explorer and writer Thor Heyerdahl, who more than half a century ago asserted that human populations throughout the world have had repeated, though sporadic, contact with one another. It was on the basis of that theory that he undertook the Kon-Tiki.



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Mid light



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Nurse Peter Cooke with patient Nancy Giesse, advanced education requirements

A matter of degrees

The story "Raising the requirements" (Telejournal, March 12) includes the statement, "If young people want to make a career in nursing, a degree is going to be a necessity." There are two sectors of professional nurses in Canada, registered nurses and registered practical nurses (or licensed practical nurses in provinces other than Ontario). There are over 35,000 RPNs in Ontario, many of whom provide nursing care in hospitals, long-term-care facilities and the community. In Ontario, RPNs are regulated by the College of Nurses and recently, like the RNs, have undergone a review of competency profiles. As a result, the RPN education requirements have been advanced to the diploma level and must be secured through an approved college. Continued collaboration in health-care delivery will help to address the concerns of the current nursing shortage.

Patricia Swoboda, President, Registered Practical Nurses Association of Ontario, Mississauga, Ont.

Winnipeg's mayor

I applaud your article on Winnipeg's mayor, Glen Murray ("Winnipeg's pride," Canada, March 5). While troubling recently, I happened upon a small

town in western Kentucky, with a distinctly segregated population. The townfolk were very comfortable letting sleeping dogs lie. One evening, I asked a group how they would react to a gay mayor. I was confronted with a number of less-than-enlightened responses, which I could only shrug off politely. Although I may not entirely agree with Murray's political effectiveness, I admire his drive, ambition and courage. I am proud to live in a city that values people for what they represent, rather than whom they represent.

Mike Ostrate, Winnipeg

Western alienation

In his letter, Hubert Biffin argues the Alberta government owes its underground resource revenues to a federal order-in-council of 1887, providing homesteaders with only surface rights to their land, so that the federal government might have subsurface revenues ("Alberta boom times," The Mail, Feb. 26). He went on to say that the terms of Confederation allocated natural resources to provincial governments, implying these revenues always accrued to provinces. What he neglects to say is that the federal government withheld the transfer of all natural resources, land (surface and subsurface), forests, water,

etc., from provincial control in the Prairie provinces until the British North America Act was amended in 1930. It is unreasonable that this could have been done in Ontario and Quebec. The net result of this delay was that huge revenues went to the federal government. The West has, in many ways—from these beginnings to the National Energy Program—been treated in a cavalier way by the federal government. Now that Alberta, in particular, are reaping the benefits of living in that province, it is baffling that the rest of Canada acknowledge and celebrate their good fortune, rather than attempt to discredit it.

Jim Collinson, Peter, Ont.

Independent living

I was surprised and delighted to see the article on what happens to disabled children after their parents die ("Planning for a life after death," Life, March 5). I will tell you, nothing. I know from personal experience, but I have a physical disability and both my parents are gone. The article implied that people like me are in the minority. That may be true, but I have been making my own decisions for a long time. When I decided to go to university, my aunt thought I should go to Alberta, but I chose Brandon in Manitoba. I loved every minute I was there. Not every disabled person needs their parents' help from the grave.

M. E. Hancock, Saskatoon

I am a university-educated 50-year-old with cerebral palsy. For 40 years, looking at me you would have seen a determined young lady with no speech, an unbalanced walk and use of only one spastic hand, enjoying the heck out of life. My husband called me a "Rolls-Royce" engine in a VW Beetle. Today, that Rolls has a badly mangled body as the result of a stroke in 1998. My husband is now my primary caregiver. What happens to me when he is no longer able to give me the 24-hour care I require? My husband takes an hour to properly do. Nursing homes do not have that quantity or quality of time. For me, it is an impossible question to answer.

Aene Simmonds, Terebinth Falls, Ont.

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The Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation would like to thank the following executives who committed to raise \$1000 each for cystic fibrosis research. These dedicated individuals were honored for their kind work and commitment on Feb. 17, 2001 at a "Masquerade Gala at the Four Seasons Hotel" in downtown Toronto. Some of our benefactors chose to remain anonymous; the remaining are pictured to the left. Photo: courtesy of Concord Photography.

In addition, the Chapter would like to acknowledge this corporate sponsor listed below, for their generous support.



Overture

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Edited by Anthony Wilson-Smith
with Shanda Denzil



Over and Under Achievers

Mir, Mir, see it fall

*Robson: Insulted PM's departure?
Mir: ranted! And the Oscars shared!*

- ♦ **Robson Jeffery:** "Knock, knock! 'Wind there!' 'Robson Jeffery!' 'Are you not?'"
- ♦ **Preston Manning:** So this PM will never become PM in title. But he made an honest-to-goodness difference.
- ♦ **Paul Martin:** The PM who still hopes to become PM someday strikes grace notes in praising Manning upon his departure. But he's only just discovered the economy is hurting. More focus on your dirty job, please.
- ♦ **David Peabody and Jumbo Sal:** Who ever assigned two people could put so much heat on ice?
- ♦ **The Mir spacecraft:** Well, it outlanded—and landed a lot better than—the country (the Soviet Union) that built it.
- ♦ **The Oscars:** It's OK—you're really not the only one who couldn't be bothered to watch.
- ♦ **Helping:** Derivatives Prince George, B.C., by describing "moon-burning" incidents there that never happened. Surely, maybe the culprit was that fictional homeless guy that Jose Chelista once claimed he talked with.

What a difference a new Day makes

And all the fuss in Canadian Alliance circles recently about Preston Manning's pending departure and MP Robson Jeffery's failed attempt to clone himself (page S2), not much attention was given to a reversal by Stodwell Day of a "significant commitment" he made last Sept. 18. In a meeting with reporters then, he said that "I am willing to commit to be here every day at 3:30 [p.m.] so you can ask the questions in as detailed a way as you feel is necessary. That's my commitment to you, and further to the commitment that was made today, should we have the honour to be elected in the new federal government, I will be a prime minister who will be here in a daily way to do answer your questions. That's quite a significant commitment."

Two weeks ago, following a disastrous session in which the Alliance leader was hounded by reporters over a controversial \$70,000 political contribution from a Calgary law firm, he ended his daily news conferences.

Julian Beltrame



Day: Not now then, this is no fun

Canadian peepers—No. 1 in the world!

And now, another reason for Canadians to declare that we're No. 1—alongside those annual United Nations surveys that repeatedly find us to be the best country in which to live. A new survey by Media Matrix Inc., an American Internet access analysis company, finds that Canada and Australia are tied for the dubious distinction of being the two countries whose Internet users spend the most time online surfing for porn. One-third of



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Overture

PASSAGES

Expecting: Country superstar Shania Twain, 35, is pregnant with her first child. The Timonium, Ore., native, who is married to her producer Robert John (Mutt) Lange, has not divulged her due date. The couple are living in Geneva, where they are working on Twain's next album—a follow-up to the 1997 multi-platinum CD *Come On Over*. Twain has been out of the public eye since her world tour in 1999.



Awards: For the second straight year, wrestler Daniel Braid and kayaker Caroline Brunet were named Canada's best amateur athletes. Braid, the Olympic gold-medal winner, was present at the ceremony in Toronto—Olympic silver-medalist Brunet was training in Norway.

Die: John Phillips co-founded the pop band the Mamas and the Papas in 1965. Before breaking up three years later, the band had six hits including *Mama, My Darling*, *California Dreamin'* and *I Saw Her Again*. Last night—his 61st birthday—Phillips, then 47, died of a heart attack in 1974. Phillips, born in South Carolina, ended his long battle with drugs in the '80s and stopped drinking in 1992 when he recovered a new life. He recently completed work on a solo album. Phillips died of heart failure in a Los Angeles hospital at the age of 65.

Die: Montreal's Louis Dudek was one of Canada's finest poets, and was instrumental in anthologizing, critiquing, and publishing the work of other pioneering poets. Dudek, who studied at McGill and New York City's Columbia University, has the first collection of original poems, *East of the City*, published in 1946. Along with poets Irving Layton and Raymond Souster, Dudek founded Contact Press, a

major poetry publisher in the '50s and '60s. After taking a teaching job at McGill in 1951, he started The McGill Poetry series—which established Lou and Carol's career. Dudek, 83, died in a Montreal hospital after a long illness.

Die: Actress Norma Macmillan voiced the feisty cartoon character Casper the Friendly Ghost and Goo. The Vancouver native got her start as a stage actress with Vancouver's Totem Theatre company. Most recently, she hosted a program for artists on Vancouver's Co-op radio. Macmillan, 79, died of a heart attack.

Die: French-Canadian actress Miline Hout was often referred to as the grand-niece of Quebec's mags. During her decade career she also performed in radio plays, television and film. Although she was famous for playing matricorns and busy mothers-in-law, Hout was never married and had no children. She farmed her matronly image with her cooking show—*Les Recettes de Juliette*. Hout, 83, died of cancer in a long-term care facility in Beauport, Que.

Named: Mario Lemieux will serve as captain for Team Canada at the 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City. Team boss Wayne Gretzky announced eight team members last week: defencemen Rob Blake, Scott Niedermayer and Chris Pronger and forwards Owen Nolan, Joe Sakic, Paul Kariya and Steve Yzerman.

Die: William Hanna, with animation partner Joseph Barbera, was responsible for such famed cartoon characters as Tom and Jerry, Huckleberry Hound, Yogi Bower and Fred Flintstone. He in recent years, Hanna, 90, died in California.

Die: Canadian Gentooise co-founder David McTaggart captured attention in 1972 when he promoted nuclear arms by sailing a small boat into a South Sea French testing site. He headed the organization for more than 10 years before retiring to Italy in 1991. McTaggart, 68, died in a head-on car collision near his home in Umbria.

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Over To You Shelley Divnich Haggert

Shania, Preston and me

One Saturday morning a while ago, after I'd crawled back into bed for a catnap, my daughter handed me the phone, announcing helpfully, "It's some guy." "Shelley Haggert?" said the voice. "Paul Martin."

I sat bolt upright, and scrambled for my glasses. I'd sent an e-mail to the finance minister's secretary the day before, largely on a whim. I was doing a piece for the local paper on how different couples meet, and wondered whether Martin might tell me how his parents came together. Hence his call. In a warm manner, he recounted their first meeting, in a doghouse.

I was delighted, but the exchange left me reflecting on a variety of related things. In Canada, we cherish our links to the famous. While American celebrities seem insulated, we know that important Canadian people are just as likely to be the guy or girl around the corner. Years before Shania Twain invited the world musically to *Come on Over*, my uncle's brother used to listen to her as she played the club circuit in Northern Ontario. Shania remains loyal to her roots—not only has she contributed to development and scholarship programs in her Timmins home town, she also unexpectedly dropped in at her high-school reunion last August.

My little girl plays with a girl down the street whose father is Wayne Gretzky's cousin. That doesn't necessarily mean the Great One will drop in on our next block party, but it could happen. When I was in elementary school, Gretzky's younger brother Keith attended the high school across the road. I was impressed.

I once shook hands and had my photo taken with Preston Manning, before he ever won a seat in Parliament. There's another photo, taken years ago, of my Uncle Bill with Prince Philip. Small things, but all provide a link, however weak, between regular people and fame.

In a similar vein, I have a friend in Cambridge, Ont., whose mother lived in Iona Bridge and went to Elliot Lake Secondary School with actor Alan Thicke. Then, there's No. 81 on the St. Louis Cardinals' spring training roster, one Stubby Clapp. He's played Triple-A baseball for years, and made headlines for Canada's 1999 Pan-Am team by knocking in the winning run to beat the United States. But to me, he'll always be that short kid who played little league with my brother and dreams in the off-season to Remington Park near our home.

My friend Ken is a distant cousin of Jason Aronoff, centre for last year's Stanley Cup winners, the New Jersey Devils. Ken has a theory—everyone in Canada is related in some way to someone in the NHL. After a few beers, they're almost certainly related to a Stanley Cup winner.

The Joe character in the Molson Canadian ad, in his now-famous rant, declared: "I don't know Jimmy, Sally or Sue from Canada." Maybe not, but I'll bet his mother does. Heck, they're probably distant relatives, or former school chums.

We only who we know, and who we're related to, in the same way any small-town resident would. Only we do it on a national scale. Maybe it's because we have only 31 million or so neighbours to draw from, making the odds higher that we know someone who knows someone else.

Or maybe we're just a little less impressed with the trappings of importance, and a little more likely to appreciate a regular guy. A guy, for that matter, like Paul Martin, who's happy to take the time to call a writer from Windsor, Ont.—whose another once worked with his cousin.

Shelley Divnich Haggert loves lots of interesting people in Windsor. Submissions may be sent to overthetoy@canada.ca or faxed to (416) 598-7730. We cannot respond to all queries.



WHAT THE CRITICS ARE SAYING ABOUT THE JOLLY TROLLEY.

The Jolly Trolley is a mobile video entertainment library designed to brighten up "life on the ward" for kids in hospital. The 21st Jolly Trolley was recently donated to the RWK Grace Health Centre in Halifax. The Jolly Trolley program keeps rolling and growing through proceeds collected from every rental at Rogers Video. Which means, the next time you rent a movie from us, you may not be the only one enjoying it.



How Canadians Jamie Salé and David Pelletier met, merged—and conquered the skating world

PASSION PLAY

By James Descom in Vancouver

It was a week of firsts for Jamie Salé and David Pelletier. The Canadian pair, in Vancouver for the World Figure Skating Championships, woke up each day to 25 or more new phone messages on their hotel-room answering machine. One morning, they had two lines waiting for them—one to a *daphne* phone shoot, the other to a later brunch with a sponsor. "This never happens," Pelletier said after settling into a white stretch limo with an interior straight out of *Saturday Night Live*. They met former *Crazy Canucks* Steve Podborski, the champion skier, in a hotel lobby, and, though strangers, they seemed to get on immediately, as if athletes of a certain level have some kind of unseen bond, or maybe a secret handshake.

None of the above would have happened without the most important first of the week—finishing first at the world championships. In one of the greatest pairs competitions in recent memory, Salé and Pelletier overcame Xue Shen and Hongbo Zhao of China and two-time world champions Elena Berezhnaya and Anton Sikharidze of Russia, to win Canada's first world pair title in eight years. Skating to the mournful *Tosca* and *Jade Fantasy* by Richard Wagner, Salé and Pelletier produced an emotion-charged and technically superb performance

under intense pressure. They were so good, in fact, that they achieved yet another, more dubious first. The day after their victory, they received several phone messages from unidentified callers with thick accents stating in blunt terms that the judges had erred, that Berezhnaya and Sikharidze had been better, that it was a homer decision and therefore a tainted title. "You wouldn't

■ The champs in Vancouver—at the beach; and (left) on the ice: they have been together only since 1998, and their story reads like a fairy tale



They skate with such evident passion— for the sport, for the music—for each other

believe what these people say," says an indignant Salf.

Get used to it, girl. The 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City may be 11 months away, but someone has already declared "Let the gameship begin." When you have captured the last major competition before an Olympics, perhaps establishing some small edge with the judges, supporters of your rivals are bound to get nasty. And others will be jealous because, beyond the jumps and lifts, Salf, 23, and Pelletier, 26, have some intangible quality that is as rare in sports as it is in life. Some call it

magic, others say it's charisma and many say it is passion, but whatever it is, it excites fans, impresses judges and unnerves competitors, and it has propelled Salf and Pelletier to the top in short order. They only joined forces, after all, in 1998, back when she was wearing tangles and he was slipping her two time roses away. Now? The women from Red Deer, Alta., and the guy from Ingle Sympath, Que., now of Rimouski on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, stand on the verge of mainstream celebrity and financial security from sponsorships and appearance fees. At the Olympics loom next fall, their lives will be an endless boxes and billboards. Yet even in their week of fame, they seemed able to keep the droning whiff of amateurism and diamonds neatly cradled into its proper perspective. "The skating world

is changing so quickly," Pelletier says during the lingo ride from the photo shoot back to the hotel. "You can't take anything for granted."

They need only look at the other stars on the Canadian team at the worlds for proof. There was three-time world champion Evi Sjöberg of Richmond Hill, Ont., the most reliable technician of his generation, struggling through injury and ending up 10th, his worst-ever finish at this level (page 27). Another Richmond Hill skater, Emanuel Sandrich, showed flashes of rhythmic brilliance, but he was undone by a sloppy short program, as was Windsor, Ont.'s Jennifer Robinson in the senior ladies competition. And there were Shae-Lyn Bourne and Victor Kraatz, skating beautifully but unable to crack the podium in yet another week of in-

comprehensible ice-dance judging. "We didn't move up, but the medals were close," Bourne said, adding "We've created a lot of talk, and people were happy with what we did all week. That's encouraging for next season, which is our focus—the Olympics."

So after years of training to ooh and ah the team for support and inspiration, Salf and Pelletier found the roles reversed last week. Successful athlete-development programs need champions for young skaters to emulate, particularly at the Olympics near. Yet even that first seemed to sit easily with them. "When I was 10 and winning some competitions," Salf explains, "even little girls looked up to me. That's the way it goes in skating." Pelletier nods. "We did a show in my home town last year and made \$6,000 for junior skating," he says. "You don't have to wait until you're a world champion to be a role model."

It reads like a fairy tale, which sort of sums up the sport. Two down-on-their-back skaters team up in a last-ditch effort to revive their career. They tick, they triumph, they even find love in the process. And, oh yes, it very rarely didn't happen at all.

In 1996, their coaches decided Pelletier and Salf were a good match and suggested they try out together. Their physiques, skating styles and temperaments seemed compatible. And they were young nowhere at the time, except they didn't know that. Salf had left pairs and was competing on singles, while Pelletier was between partners. Anyway, the tryout took place in Boucherville, Que., and it was, Salf's mother, Pam Segel says, "disastrous." Some of it was just logistics—Salf didn't really want to move to Quebec to train. But more than that, they simply didn't get along. "Janine called me afterwards," Segel recalls, "and said, 'Something was very wrong.' She was very upset."

Pelletier says they had some growing up to do. Both had enjoyed early success, the making the 1996 Olympics as a 16-year-old with then-partner Jason Turner, he finishing second at the 1995 national championships with Allison Gayle. And they were pretty impressed with themselves. "Maybe I was a little mean of a jerk in 1996, and maybe she was too much of a Miss Party," Pelletier says, only half-joking. Salf laughs. "I had quit from my previous partner," she says, "and I thought I could just keep skating on my own. I found out it doesn't work that way."

Really act in, and it was not kind. Salf tried her hand at singles, and when she didn't even qualify for two straight na-

Ice dancers Bourne and Kraatz; singles skater Robinson
Left: the disappointment of other Canadian stars was proof that success can be fleeting



tionals. "It was a huge dip in the face. I was off the national team, I was a nobody all of a sudden, and I had to go to arenas to try to get back. People would see me and ask, 'You're still skating.' That was hard to take." They were harsh lessons, but useful now that they are having such great success. Consider what happens next, Pelletier says. "To me," he explains, "it's completely normal at 20 years old to think you're at the top of the world when you're only second in Canada and people liked you at that one nationals. But you learn that in the way it is, there's always somebody new. So if I needed to learn that again, well, I would be very stupid."

After the 1998 nationals, where Pelletier finished a dismal sixth with his third partner, Caroline Roy, his coach, Richard Gauthier, gave him two choices: quit, or give Salf a second try. It wasn't much of a choice for either of them. Off the ice, he was among beer at the Molson Centre in Montreal, while Salf was working as a waitress in Edmonton. So she jumped at one last chance to compete. "I love skating," she says. "It's not like I couldn't do anything else. I just knew I was capable of something better in skating than what I had done."

Humiliated and hungry, they were lightning in a bottle. She moved to Montreal to train with Pelletier and Gauthier and, within months, they showed promise if not winning

results in international events. In season two, choreographer Lon Nicksal blacked out a routine to the sound track from *Love Story*, and with it they won five competitions, including a pivotal upset of Berzhnaya and Shishwalidze at Skate America in Colorado Springs in 1999. They finished at last year's worlds in France, finishing fourth, but went to Vancouver on a roll, having won five of six competitions this season, including the pre-Olympic event in Salt Lake City.

What's their secret? It helps that they look great together, they are both serious and they are lovely married. They work well with Gauthier, and are brilliant interpreters of Nicksal's elegant choreography—jumps, spins, lifts and throws seem to grow naturally out of their two programs, in contrast to so many routines that appear clumsy and contrived. And they are skilled technicians. "Janine always had talent," says Jan Ullmark, who coached Salf for 10 years at the Royal Glendon Figure Skating Club in Edmonton. "She was always a performer—we first she was more of a performer than an athlete. And she was always very easy to deal with. She had her own

mind about music, about how she felt on the ice and what she was capable of doing, that was and still is her strength."

Pelletier, meanwhile, is a fine athlete whose on-ice vision provides the ideal backdrop for the more dramatic Salf. "As far as men go, I think David is the best all-around pairs skater in the world right now," says his former friend Lloyd Eisler, a former world champion in pairs. "He is very consistent, and a great competitor." To day, they complement each other's dance moves. Pelletier is shy, serious, quick-tempered and prone to high moods. Salf is emotional, joy-grounded, and less likely than Pelletier to let things get too serious. "She makes things with a grain of salt," Pelletier says. "That's part of why we are a good team. I probably wouldn't be as successful as a singles skater because I wouldn't have someone to balance me."

Still, none of that explains the magic. In a sport that rewards mirror imaging of every move, they are uncanny mirrors of one another, gliding seamlessly across the ice, totally in sync. And they skate with such evident passion—for the sport, for the music, for each other. Some people close to them credit their off-ice relationship for producing the evident heat on the ice, and certainly there is historic precedent in pair. Russia's Ekaterina Gerasimova

Now, Salé and Pelletier face Olympic-size expectations

and Sergei Grinkov, who were trained as teenagers and eventually married, produced their own rare magic on their way to two Olympic titles and four world championships.

While they don't deny the recent deepening of their relationship, Salé and Pelletier prefer to keep their private life private. He was married briefly, and although he and his wife separated last year, people still talk. Besides, Salé and Pelletier say it's irrelevant to the discussion. There are many other off-ice couples in the sport who are as cold as ice in competition, Salé says of their chemistry. "We had it even at the first competition we ever did. We've improved a lot, but people were already talking about it then, and we were together."

So do they have any explanation of what "it" is? "We have loved skating together since Day 1, and we knew we could be good, that something could happen here," Salé offers. "We are so lucky we found the right partner at the right time, and it worked out. Maybe that's why it took eight years to have another world pairs champion in Canada. It doesn't happen that often that you get that perfect match. So when you talk about magic, all I can tell you is that it didn't come from being a couple."

Among the most keenly curious are, of course, their rivals. For one thing, the Canadians still appear to be improving, whereas the Russian pair, Berezhnaya and Sikharidze, may have leveled off, having last captured a world title in 1999. Given Salé and Pelletier's meteoric rise, their convincing victory last week was particularly welcome to the Russians, who were in peak form and complained privately about the judging. Yet the Canadians plumbly triumphed on style, and that has always been the Russians' strength. "In the end, it was their marks for presentation that put Jamie and David over the top," said Debbie Wilton, the former pairs skater turned broadcaster. "And they won when Anton and Elena were terrific, too, which is saying something."

It is establishing by skating standards to imagine anyone other than Russians (or Soviets) standing atop the Olympic podium—they have dominated pairs for the past 30 years. The most notable exception at worlds for Canadians was in 1984, when the great Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini



■ Singles champ Ekaterina Plushchenko: The crop-topped Russian had a spectacular week

broke through in Ottawa, and in 1994, when the exciting duo of Isabelle Brasseur and Eddy Yoo took gold in Prague. Brasseur was in Vancouver last week, and said watching Salé and Pelletier brought back memories, good and bad. "I am so excited for them, but I was so glad it was them and not me out there," she said. "It is so hard getting through big competitions."

The Russians lost some this coming, Salé and Pelletier have been rising quickly to the top ever since joining forces. It is in Canada where the stunning pair did largely unknown. "We never get recognized when we go out," Salé says matter-of-factly. Pelletier jokes that no one ever sees his face because practically every published picture of them is actually of Salé. "I know I am losing my hair," he says, "because all you see of me is the back of my head."

That, of course, is about to change, and they are a little nervous about the implications of commercial success and celebrity. They already have some practice the folks in Sault Ste. Marie, the local arena after Pelletier. And Ross Sheppard High School in Edmonton, where Salé attended grades 11 and 12, now has an elite-skating program thanks in part to Salé's success as a top Olympian. But this is different—Pelletier, an avid golfer, got a taste of it in Vancouver when, two days after finishing the competition, he had to cancel a long-held tee time because he and Salé had to meet with a sponsor. And they are about to embark on a lucrative U.S. tour: the new world champions. They both claim that learning from past mistakes, and following the examples of others in the sport, will help them get used to the new demands. "People suddenly treat you differently," Salé says. "I used to watch Elvis or Michelle Kwan and wonder why they handled people the way they did. Now I am beginning to understand it. You have to protect yourself."

All of that is peripheral to their main task in the months to come: choosing, now music and devising, practicing and polishing new routines to perform in Salt Lake City. Vancouver will be a tough act to follow, and skating is full of obstacles about

successful competitors who changed programs and saw their fortunes plummet. But Salé and Pelletier have enormous confidence in Nichol's choreographic genius, and say they're just as much into skating a new old program as they are the new and untried. And now, only in year three of their partnership, they have history on their side. "A lot of people wondered if we could ever top *Late Story*," Salé said. "Well, we did."

With Brenda Beauséjour in Montreal and Susan McClelland in Toronto

AGONY OF THE GLADIATOR

Maybe it was too much to expect, even of Elvis Stojko. He'd been sidelined for months by a series of nagging injuries, and last week's World Figure Skating Championships in Vancouver was his first competition of the season. So he was in far from peak condition, and he was up against the great Russians Alena Yagudin and Evgeny Plushchenko, as well as American Todd Eldredge. Yet the faithful at GM Place held high hopes for the former champion from Richmond Hill, Ont. Stojko has made a career of exceeding expectations—he has six Canadian championships and five world titles on his CV, despite the skating establishment's initial disdain for his style. And he came into the week with a new long routine choreographed to the sound track of *Gladiator*. That heroic, apurist-olich character seemed a perfect fit.

Not this time. In Vancouver, it was Yagudin—who also skates to *Gladiator*—who claimed the heroic role, butting through the pain of an injured foot to win silver. Stojko's pain was in his 10th-place finish, and his worst world championship performance ever. During both his short program and free skate, there were audible groans and then uncomfortable hushes when the usually reliable Stojko failed to land his jumps cleanly. Also uncharacteristically, he looked disinterested after his final skate. But he was rejuvenated by a warm embrace as he slowly stazed off the ice to the loud and cry out to cheer his merits. And he was touched when most of the 16,800 fans sang *Happy Birthday*—that day he turned 29. So by the time he faced reporters backstage, he was smiling. "I was feeling like crap," he said, "and all those people in the crowd just picked me right up."

Good thing. Fans were starting to talk. Given the string of injuries and his age—he is 11 years older than crop-topped Plushchenko, the winner in Vancouver, and eight years older than Yagudin—some observers were wondering aloud if the great Stojko could summon the resolve to once again climb to the top level of the sport. And falling thus, could such a proud performer prepare for an Olympics next year if he choreographed fall after the podium? The slower-hired, unapologetic reporters' questions. "My age isn't a factor," he said outright. "I just need more time to train and get ready." Then, looking honestly self again, he added: "I am going to keep skating and I am going to the Olympics. I don't say for the first



■ After the fall: "I was feeling like crap, and the crowd just picked me right up!"

but then this year to have my last look and then go home."

Whatever happens, it will be a different kind of Olympics for Stojko. In 1998, he went to the *Ishtar* movie, whereas in Salt Lake City the burden of expectation will fall on the Russians. Plushchenko was spectacular last week, and Yagudin's gritty performance equaled to his challenge that he is still the man to watch when healthy. But that scenario plays into Stojko's hands. He has shown cut himself in the outside, the underdog, even when he was winning world titles. It suits his view of himself and the world.


But the world sees him a little differently. Commentators still hold him in great esteem—Yagudin talked last week about how, when it seemed the pain in his foot might force him to withdraw, he was inspired by the memory of Elvis skating at the

the Nagano Games in 1998 despite a badly pulled groin muscle. And Stojko remains something of an icon to his Canadian teammates. "It doesn't matter if he finishes 10th or first," said pairs champion Jamie Salé. "Elvis will always be a hero to me."

Stojko offered an unflinching self-analysis. "There is no excuse," he said of his performance. He promised to go home and work harder than ever—no more lost countering his penchant for guileless training. "I have never felt this way before," he said grimly, "and I don't even want to feel like this again."

James Duncan

A disappointed Elvis Stojko vows to skate on to the Olympics



Calvin Ng. Inventor.



Calvin's never used a digital camera before.
Now, he's inventing extraordinary things with it.
Faced with new technology, we're all beginners anyway.
Digital photography for example.
Think of it as photography, part 2.
No film, no developing, keep only the pictures you want,
delete the rest. Print them at home, without
a computer, or even cables.
Or send them to everyone you know
everywhere in the world from your PC right now.
Make them, share them, store them, invent.

Digital images from [hp](http://hp.com).
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Canada Special Report

Thousands opposed to globalization prepare to raise a ruckus at the coming round of trade-liberalization talks

Battleground QUEBEC CITY

By John Geddes

Nearer Nunn goes things going by passing out paper and asking her group, a dozen University of Ottawa student activists and one hip professor gathered on a sunny afternoon, to draw their impressions of the Battle of Seattle. For the next few minutes, the classroom is filled with the scum and squalling of Mr. Sketch madness. Then Nunn, 24, the Canadian Labour Congress's national representative on youth issues, asks the participants to discuss their drawings. Each one holds up a variation on the same theme: side-figure demonstrators squaring off against stick-figure cops. "Seattle is no longer a city to me," says one wide-eyed young woman. "It's like a movie." "Everybody needs. The goal on their minds—one shared by thousands of opponents of globalization who are attending all sorts of mobilizing meetings these days—is to take that movement to Quebec City for the April 20 to 22 Summit of the Americas.

Cracking a Seattle-on-the-Sc-

Lawrence, though, will be no easy task. The summit's federal organizers are rising extraordinary security measures, preparing to cord off much of the old walled city to keep out anybody who might cause trouble for Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and 33 other heads of Western Hemisphere governments. But the anti-globalization hordes will be taking a much easier path. In fact, it would seem odd if they didn't show up in large, loud numbers. Ever since the World Trade Organization endured its 1999 debacle in Seattle,

every major conference with trade liberalization as its goal has taken place against a storm of demonstration confronting black-clad riot police—a backdrop more arresting than any meeting room filled with suits. Nunn took part in demonstrations last year in Windsor, Ont., and Washington. "Those experiences will keep me going for some time," she says with a broad smile. "They totally raked my spine."

Often as just as raked, but not so exhilarated, Marc Lorne, the usually amiable-talking

diplomat overseeing Quebec City preparations to Christen summit "itinerary," looks pained when he discusses the prospect of "hooligans" causing trouble around the event. But he vows that, unlike Seattle—where peaceful demonstrations spawned riots and the WTO meetings were left in disarray—Quebec City will not be seriously disrupted. For all Lorne's self-assurance, however, there seems to be plenty of potential for things to get messy. Some 9,000 official participants are expected to attend the official summit in the city's historic core. Organizers of a parallel People's Summit expect more than 10,000 opponents of the official summit to congregate down in the old port area for six days of panel discussions, speeches and other events culminating in a big protest march.

Sending out exactly why so many people are so stirred up is not easy. In opponents' denunciations the summit is representing the perpetration or promotion of evils from environmental degradation to sweatshop labor. What could possibly pose such a wide-ranging threat? The answer, according to its critics, is the summit's first order of business: the Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiations. This sweeping plan, hatched in 1994, would cut trade barriers from Alaska to Argentina. Only Communist Cuba would be left out. "We are building the world's largest free-trade area," crowns federal Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew. "It already generates more than one-

■ Demonstrations warning up in the Quebec capital for the April 20 to 22 summit take measures to stop the 'hooligans'

third of the world's economic activity; \$17 trillion a year in combined gross domestic product."

That a grand bid for trade liberalization would spark bitter debate is nothing new to Canadians after the 1988 battle over Canada-U.S. free trade, and then the 1994 extension of the deal to Mexico under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The Free Trade Area of the Americas negotiation is even more contentious (page 38). Nine negotiating groups were set up in 1998 to come up with rules in areas from agriculture to investment. A good starting point for grasping why the FTAA is so controversial is its aim of liberalizing trade in services—not just goods. That has raised fears Ottawa might not be able to protect public services like health and education. Musée Barlow, chairwoman of the Council of Canadians, goes so far as to warn that if the FTAA comes out the way she fears, "all public services at all levels of government would have to be opened up for competition from foreign for-profit service corporations."

But Pettigrew denies anything of the sort is in the works. While no detailed Canadian bargaining stance on services for the FTAA has been made public, he recently selected Ottawa's doubly relaxed position in separate World Trade Organization talks. "Let me be clear," Pettigrew declared in announcing his WTO strategy. "We will not even enter any proposal that would weaken our health-care system, our public



■ Nunn: "The more who voice concerns the better"

Opposition to the Summit by John Geddes



■ In Seattle, Nov. 30, 1990, pepper spray in Montreal, Oct., June 4, 2000 (top right), Naples, March 12, 2001, every big conference draws the protesters



education system or our social services." His officials say the same no-compromise guarantee applies to the FTAA.

With critics making apocalyptic claims about the FTAA's menace to the Canadian Way, and politicians countering with bluster, reassurances, and disingenuous silence. Still, the plenty of time for this debate to grow more constructive: the official cage is to complete FTAA by 2005. Penagos says Ottawa is asking the other 35 governments in the talks to agree to release a full text—a very preliminary draft—for the first time when trade ministers meet at a key pre-summit session in Buenos Aires on April 7 and 8. Some generous opponents of the FTAA wonder why so entrenched critics have already dismantled the whole idea before seeing that document. "Why reject it," asks Nobels Robinson, executive director of the Canadian Foundation for the Americas, a think-tank known as FOCAL, "before you at least see a report card?"

Trade's defenders see no alternative to faith in free markets

Many preparing to make the pilgrimage of dissent to Quebec City are clearly not much interested in peering over the FTAA's progress. Anxious about the power of international corporations—not the mind-numbing minutiae of, say, anti-dumping codes—a more vibrant mood will show up with sleeping bags. The Seattle inspiration has been distilled in many budding activists' imaginations into a sort of good-versus-evil cartoon. And the term "anti-globalization" has become verbal shorthand for a bewildering range of causes, from helping indigenous people to combating global warming. If this can be called a movement, its leaders tend to shy away from trying to define its common denominator. "There's a nervousness to it all,"

Nolan says, struggling off a question about any underlying ideology. "The main people who decide to voice their concerns, the better." For some, those concerns are just taking shape and participants at Nanterre University of Ottawa seminar admitted that all they knew about the issue they had learned a few days earlier watching a campus screening of the Battle of Seattle documentary *This Is What Democracy Looks Like*.

But Naomi Klein, author of the anti-corporate-power bestseller *No Logo* and one of the People's Summit's star attractions, says the fact that many who will be taking to the streets in Quebec City must know much about the inner workings of the FTAA is beside the point. "What they do understand, the content, is the broader economic and political climate the FTAA fits into." "What people are objecting to is the pressure that every country in the world is under right now to make themselves trade-ready," she says. "The recipe that everybody is following is cut taxes, liberalize, deregulate, get out of the way of the market and make room for free-market economics. What we're doing is cutting away our social-safety net to make ourselves hospitable to foreign investment. It's the model that people are protesting, not just the trade deals." Klein argues not so much that the FTAA would somehow compel countries to weaken domestic regulation on, say, environment or labour standards, but that free-trade liberalization in general is just one more iteration of a misplaced faith in free markets. Others see no plausible alternative. "While FOCAL Robinson rages about unequivocally endorsing the FTAA, she says trade is far too important in boosting living standards

in poorer countries (not to give the proposed deal a chance, "It is about poverty," she says. "And I don't see any other model to help most of these millions of poor").

The FTAA's defenders naturally make no chance to raise trade as the path to prosperity. But selling the summit as pro-peasant with the noxious poor may be tough when the event itself will be buzzing with corporate executives who paid handsomely to mingle with the hemisphere's political elite. A sponsorship program gives companies a chance to display their logos around the summit, and attend in social functions. The Bank of Nova Scotia paid at least \$500,000 to be a lead sponsor, while Alcan Ltd. paid up \$250,000 to more. Federal officials defended the scheme, noting that it does not buy the sponsors formal meetings with politicians—just a chance to hear officials during coffee breaks and other social events.

Innocent or not, the sponsorship makes the Quebec City battle lines all the more stark: politicians, trade mandarins and corporate heavyweights inside the security zone, scorned

activists and newly energized students outside. Where does everybody else stand? There are signs the People's Summit organizers—including the Canadian Auto Workers, the Canadian Environmental Law Association and the Canadian Federation of Students, among others—have a long way to go before they can claim wide public support. In last year's state-of-the-nation-psyche poll for *Albion*, the Stratford, Ontario, a Toronto-based opinion research firm, found that 71 per cent of Canadian favour free-trade deals with many countries.

Still, even if Canadians are comfortable with free trade, the federal government is anxious for the summit to be seen as living about something bigger than passing the wheels of commerce. There is much talk of a so-called democratic clause being signed that would set minimum standards for countries to qualify for the FTAA. "It is important for the leaders to send a strong signal about the profound importance of democratic rule, human rights and fundamental freedoms," says Lorne. "That could be translated through a clause that says those countries that are going to benefit from the privileges of hemisphere co-operation must belong to the democratic family."

The summit's critics scoff at the democratic clause as political grist for the summit's less-palatable main course of free trade. But an avowal of grand principles promises to at least give 34 serious prime ministers and presidents some fresh rhetorical ammunition to fire back at those charging outside the gates. Governments may have listened at Seattle that they cannot necessarily control the streets, but in Quebec City they will try to prove they have not yet given up the battle for the high road. ■

Do you think the FTAA will be good for Canada?

YES/NO/UNKNOWN

A RING OF ROCK AND STEEL

The stone wall that snakes around the old quarter of Quebec City spoke of the provincial capital's mood just as a fortified city. The fortress appearance will be greatly magnified when an army of 5,000 officers from four police forces—the RCMP, the Sûreté du Québec and two municipal corps—stage the most elaborate security operation in Canadian history. In fact, preparations for the April 20 to 22 Summit of the Americas started a year ago, when police began working out where massive demonstrations had taken place. They wanted to learn what worked, said Sûreté Sgt. Richard Bourdon—and what didn't. The goal is to prevent any ugly clashes from starting, or even escalating, the summit—no matter how many as many as 30,000 demonstrators will try to make their news known to 34 visiting heads of state.

The Quebec City isolation is a no-tolerance security perimeter designed to keep the protesters at bay. In early April, police will start installing part of it: an imposing 3.8-km chain-link fence. For now, the boulevard's details are secret, but, in general, police will restrict access to the two meeting sites, the convention centre and the historic Cascadelle, and to several hotels in the city's core

to only those accredited to be there. Police hope backed away from a small section of the nearby Plains of Abraham will dissuade people from climbing over and scaling the fence. "The right to protest is a fundamental right," said Bourdon, "and we intend to respect that right—outside the perimeter."

In the meantime, police have contacted some protest groups planning to demonstrate against the talks. Some, Bourdon claimed, expected concerns about being influenced by troublemakers. "We anticipate the worst," he added. In fact, in early April, the Quebec government will make arrangements out of a Quebec City jail to make room for prisoners who may be arrested.

RCMP officers will provide security for visiting dignitaries. The Sûreté has the lead role for the chaotic issue of crowd control, while the Quebec City force is in charge of perimeter control and Sûreté officers have responsibility for the airport. As part of their training for the summit, police have hired psychologists to provide them with insight into crowd dynamics. Police will also be relying on a number of crowd-control tools, including tear gas, although Bourdon stressed they will strive to use them as a last resort. Last month, the RCMP announced a bid secured approval to carry the Awen 37, a rifle the British originally designed to subdue protesters in Northern Ireland. Firing plastic-coated bullets, the rifle relies on several pieces to subdue a target—but there has been no record on previous liability. As for pepper spray, the four police forces agree. "It is not a crowd-control measure," said Bourdon. "It's a tool to control an individual in a particular situation." For police, he added, the measure "is to establish a balance between the freedom of the people and the security of people."



■ Now housing on Plains of Abraham crowd control

Brenda Beazwell in Quebec City



Some protesters would be vulnerable to arrest. Demonstrators: anti-corporate

PROTEST 101

By Tom Fessel

Lily, barely five feet tall but filled with determination, bounds into the bustle line. "Corporations are violent," the 23-year-old activist yells, her black jacket waving behind her as she bounces from one black Dec Martin boot to the other. "They're destroying the environment and killing people." Lily has just arrived in a Toronto church where instructors are teaching protesters how to obstruct police and politicians attending the Summit of the Americas in Quebec City. If it follows the pattern of numerous faceoffs since the landmark Battle of Seattle in 1999, the Quebec scene could turn violent. So at this session, nearly 400 people from teenagers to senior citizens, are practicing shouting and pushing against one another until the aching windows in the 155-year-old church seem to vibrate. "People aren't violent," Lily shouts as the line breaks up. "Corporations are."

Welcome to boot camp. For two days, Holy Trinity

Church, tucked away behind the Eaton Centre, a sprawling shoppers' paradise in downtown Toronto, shakes with anti-corporate fervor. "It's no longer a question of rational debate," says Alan Kenne, 24, a third-year history student at the University of Toronto, as he prepares for an exercise. "It's time to mobilize." A group of Toronto-based activists, calling themselves instructors, designed the event to help prepare Alex, Lily and the others to survive the anticipated clash in Quebec. Four instructors from Calgary, all veterans of War Coast anti-kippin' protests as well as Seattle, teach their eager students the skills how to interfere with police, deal with pepper spray, hang banners on buildings. By the end of the two days of simulated combat and, the activists are pumped up and ready to prove. "Let's go in Quebec City," shouts Jaggi Singh of the Montreal anarchist group *Anti-Corporate Convergence* to a chorus of war whoops and applause, "and put some cholesterol in the arteries of capitalism."

Some activists in attendance argue that violence would be acceptable in a confrontation with police in Quebec City. But most of the new recruits in the fight against what they call the "global corporate agenda" want to protest peacefully. They come from nearly every walk of life—senior engineers, students and solitary men in aged trousers who have lost their jobs ruefully referring to themselves as "post-industrial men."

There is 74-year-old Al Kaloyan, a soft-spoken retired chemist with a flowing white beard who blazes fire made for shaming the social safety net that once protected the poor. Standing nearby, Maria Schneider, a lanky 18-year-old high-school student with a blond bush cut, fires for the environment in a world where, she says, power wields in boardrooms seems to supersede that of government. "When I saw the size of the fire-trade zone they are talking about," says Schneider, "I knew something was wrong. I want to go to Quebec to make my voice heard."

Their instructors, led by B.C. environmentalists Alan Kenne, 40, devote two days to turning this diverse group into well-organized protesters. Their goal is to stop the summit at joining 36 nations of North and South America—44 but *Caribbean Cuba*—in a hemisphere fire-trade zone. Before the training begins, they warn the class that there are likely undercover police in the room. And to protect themselves from arrest, the instructors make it clear they are not telling anyone to protest, only that they can do so if they choose. "Everybody in this room has power," Kenne tells them. "By showing up here today, you have begun to exercise it."

Most of the participants have never been in a large demonstration, let alone a violent one. To help simulate the experience, Kenne orders them to form two bustle lines and face each other. One side pretends they are delegates from a small South American country trying to get into a building in Quebec City. The other side are protesters determined to block the delegates' passage. The noise is deafening and the shouting continues for 10 minutes, until the instructors divide everyone into groups of 20 to 30 people to discuss how they felt in the confrontation. "I didn't feel right blocking someone from a poor country," admits one. Don't worry, says another, "the delegates at these meetings will all be rich."

The topic switches to the conference's security forces. Never more than a year back on the police, the instructors warn, and word out for "smash squads" of police trying to sweep in and arrest the ring-leaders. The participants learn techniques such as piling on to prevent arrests, a protesters about to be gilded dogs to the ground and follow demonstrators pile

on top, making it difficult for police to reach their targets. To achieve their goal of disrupting the conference, the instructors tell them, they will have to defeat the police. And that, it seems, can only be done by organizing themselves into "affinity groups." Some members of each group will carry medical supplies or food, while others will be charged with opening communication systems. The affinity groups are to be part of larger "clashes," each of which will carry out specific assignments in Quebec. Individual protesters or small groups separated from the larger demonstration can easily be arrested, but affinity-line cells and clashes that are constantly moving make it harder for police to target individuals.

The group also hears that protesters disabled by pepper spray are vulnerable to arrest. Instructor Chloe Sage suggests in complete battle gear, demonstrating the equipment needed to construct an army of police weapons, including chemical sprays, rubber bullets and batons. She wears a full face gas mask, but also carries a simple white filter scold in lieu of a mask and vinegar in her backpack in case she loses her mask in a riot. "I had several of these in Seattle," she says, holding the little filter. "I handed them out to people who were being gassed." To prevent tear gas and pepper spray from burning the skin, Sage advises wearing layers of synthetic clothes that can be peeled away if they are exposed to no chemical spray. The group learns how to wear perfume or makeup—they can absorb pepper spray and tear gas.

Instructors also warn the would-be protesters that some will be beaten, possibly even killed in Quebec City. Josh Helman, a veteran of several violent demonstrations against Premier Mike Harris' government in Toronto, is steady. It is to become a parable. Hanging from his steady backpack is a roll of toilet paper, which he says makes a great bandage in emergencies, and a roll of duct tape to seal the cuffs of guests and thus against chemical sprays. Helman, who says each protest he is in seems to be more violent than the last, expects to say busy training to the wounded in Quebec City. The group divides, however, over just how violent the protesters should be.

Some activists argue violence would be acceptable when confronting police in Quebec City

Those who believe in demonstrating peacefully are told to embrace a "divinity of tactics." Under this philosophy, activists would not consider a protester who studied and acquired a dispute-arrest police officer. They should support one another and accept whatever level of violence an individual chooses to use, says the anarchist Singh. "It isn't the people who throw stones at windows who are the enemy," says Singh. "It's the people inside who are the enemy."

Most, however, reflect the views of Aaron Wildman, a towering 19-year-old printer. "I just want to push the corporations back a bit," says Wildman. "I want to help people." Activist Kate Chang, a 28-year-old grandmother, is no less determined. "It's doing this for my grandchildren," she says. "I want the world to be a better place for her." Right at the end of the search for a better world is the motivation that brings most of them showing to the bustle line. ■

NO EASY DEAL

Inside the barricades, summiteers will face tough issues on free trade



Cutting sugar cane in Barbados: many Caribbean countries rely on import duties

By Mary Jarigan

To Michael Hurt, the text of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas makes for very grim reading. Hurt, an architect of the 1989 Canada-U.S. free trade pact, took a peek at the 34 nations' sprawling outline recently—and concluded that reading the 900-page tome would be a waste of time. There were the usual basic trade clauses in the usual legalese. Whenever there was a disagreement, the negotiators spelled out each party's competing proposal in brackets. And there were forests of brackets, all crisscrossed with vastly different suggestions. "You can always cobble together a text if you include everybody's dream within the square brackets," says Hurt, a professor at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs. "This process may be ambitious, but it is also unrealistic. It is certainly ahead of its time."

That reality will do little to dash the dream of FTAA advocates gathering behind the police barricades for the third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City from April 20 to 22. Since their first meeting in Miami in 1994, the leaders of the

34 governments have proposed—and then prodded along—negotiations covering everything from trade in goods and services to investor protection, setting a deadline of 2005 for completion. With the exception of Cuba, every nation in the Western Hemisphere has ticked an agenda that goes far beyond the scope of the 340-nation World Trade Organization to include such measures as a common environmental policy. U.S. President George W. Bush has told Congress that he wants fast-track authority to negotiate the pact quickly and finally free from congressional tinkering. It is not clear, however, if he will be able to secure such power without making concessions in areas he considers more vital, such as tax policy.

Meanwhile, Canada remains among the FTAA's most ardent cheerleaders. Exports rose to an astonishing 46 per cent of Canada's GDP last year, up from just 26 per cent a decade ago, and a free trade pact would almost surely boost those sales even further. "What we hope to get in Quebec City," International Trade Minister Prendergast told *Maclean's*, "is words that will translate into strong marching



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OFF THE TONGUE.



Below program income, you'll see a list of all 2013-2014 projects. Various controls are provided. See page 144 for details. Below the list is a summary of the program's performance by year and by region. Various controls are provided. See page 144 for details. Below the list is a summary of the program's performance by year and by region. Various controls are provided. See page 144 for details.

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orders for the trade ministers to move on the FTAA."

It will be difficult to pass such enthusiasm into a groundswelling deal. Even among the believers, there is an acceptance that the problems are so complex they defy quick resolution. Almost every question is mind-boggling. How should a services agreement treat the temporary movement of service personnel? Should sacrifices for poor labor practices be included within the FTAA itself, as they were in last October's U.S.-Jordan free trade deal, or in a separate side deal? "There are major crucial areas on which there is no agreement," warns Sylvia Ostry, distinguished research fellow at the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies. "The strength of the mandate for the FTAA which will be agreed upon in Quebec City remains very much in doubt."

Meanwhile, the pact's opponents have chronicled long lists of perceived deficits. At most, they argue the FTAA would entrench rights for corporations that go far beyond those extended to other social groups, such as workers. "Governments are now saying everything should be on the open market, everything should be for sale," says Maude Barlow, chairwoman of the Council of Canadians and a leading activist on trade issues. "We have decided that is not going to happen."

When the national delegates get down to business, these are some of the key issues they will face.

How much protectionism? The FTAA would include more than 800 million people living in nations with a combined GDP of \$17 trillion. Canada allows 94 per cent of its imports from those nations to enter duty free. In contrast, Canadian exporters face steep tariffs on everything from technology products to auto parts. A solution will not be easy. Many Caribbean nations rely on import tariffs as a key source of government revenue. Jamaica, on behalf of the 14-nation Caribbean Community & Common Market, has asked for more time to phase out tariffs. Canada is sympathetic: it has often offered to help redesign the tax system. But it wants those nations to specify which products they will protect—and when that protection will cease.

How should services be handled?

The 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Mexico introduced a novel approach to regulating things



Pedigree: "doing marching orders"

companies do, as opposed to make any service that is not explicitly excluded is included. (In the WTO, it's the other way around: common sense the services they want to include.) Now, Canada and the United States are leaning towards the NAFTA approach with the FTAA. Canada has promised it will preserve its right to authorize regulations in sectors "such as health, public education, social services and culture."

Such assurances promise controversial problems. Under NAFTA, if Canadian companies provide a service in any area, including health care, private firms from Canadian provinces must be accorded no-called national treatment. No one can say with certainty how this principle might be taken: if one province, for example, privatized water distribution in one remote area, could that mean that all provinces would be forced to open their systems to private bidding? "This is a very complex issue—and there are extremely divided views on it," says Ostry. "The bottom line is that nothing is yet clear on what it means for basic government services. Negotiations are not going to be easy."

Will investment be included? There are no investment provisions in the WTO—and an attempt by developed nations to forge such an accord, known as the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, or MAI, fell apart in 1998. So when Canada accepted a NAFTA investment clause, Chapter 11, it was a bold move. Chapter 11 stipulates that no party may, without compensation, "directly or indirectly nationalize or expropriate an investment—or take a measure tantamount to" such action. Such seemingly innocuous language has proven disastrous. To its bewilderment, Ottawa has faced lawsuits from U.S. corporations claiming damages because of changes in Canadian regulations they say are tantamount to expropriation. Ottawa agreed to pay \$19.5 million to Virginia-based Ethyl Corp. because it banned a gasoline additive that Ethyl sold, but could not prove the health risks it said were involved. Canada has repeatedly passed its NAFTA partners for a binding declaration to clarify—and limit—Chapter 11. Mexico will likely join such talks, but the new U.S. administration remains undecided.

Although Pedigree is vociferously opposed to inserting another Chapter 11-like clause in the FTAA, he knows Canada needs something. Alan Alexander, research director for the Mack Centre for International Studies,

THE AMERICAS TOP 10 LIST

Biggest economies, by GDP

1. UNITED STATES	\$12.4 trillion
2. BRAZIL	\$1.1 trillion
3. CANADA	\$678 billion
4. MEXICO	\$437 billion
5. ARGENTINA	\$413 billion
6. COLOMBIA	\$139 billion
7. VENEZUELA	\$129 billion
8. CHILE	\$106 billion
9. PERU	\$90 billion
10. URUGUAY	\$29 billion

Source: World Bank, U.S. Dept. of Commerce



**Making ches in Brazil
concerns the country could
lose its dominant position**

the Ottawa-based Centre for Trade Policy and Law, notes: "Brazil has always been less than enthusiastic about submitting its agenda in a larger hemispheric effort dominated by the United States."

Will there be standards for labour and the environment?
To reassure opponents, NAFTA included side agreements stipulating that each nation must enforce its labour and environmental standards. In theory, with great difficulty, trade unions could be imposed on offenders. In reality, the Montreal-based North American Commission for Environmen-

tal Cooperation, which NAFTA created, has probed fewer than 30 major cases. There have been no sanctions. "It is a very, very heavy bureaucratic overlay to no real purpose," says Gary Huffman, senior fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics. "The agreements were very effectively designed not to work—but the tone they carry is a big cop with a big stick."

That tone is offensive to many developing nations that resent such interference. But some FTA opponents would see the omission of such parts as a sign that only corporations matter. So FTA negotiators are working on a different approach: Canada is offering to re-help those nations improve their standards—and their implementation of those standards. In effect, instead of a stick, they are designing a carrot.

What to do about dumping? Nations use anti-dumping duties when a firm sells an export product at a lower price than in its home market. Because the rules are so loose, Canada wants to clarify when and how those measures are applied. The United States refuses to discuss them. "The use of these duties is spreading like wildfire around the world," warns Daniel Schweser, senior consultant at the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal. "Canada can advance ideas to lessen the burden. But I don't think we should hold our breath."

In the end, if only because their agenda includes so many problems, FTA negotiators may not meet their 2005 deadline. But that does not mean their efforts have been wasted. Since that first 1994 Miami summit, negotiators have come to know each other—and their trade policies. Such familiarity could be invaluable during the next round of WTO talks—or whenever the FTA becomes possible. "It has been an important educational process," argues Curlew's Hart. "At some point, these countries will say, 'All right, we're ready.' We just have to be realistic about when." And perhaps, which law public opinion evolves from the streets to the boardrooms. ■

Special Report

point out that 63 per cent of Canadian exports went to the United States last year. "With the FTAA, we are talking about opening markets in which the business community does not have a great involvement," he says, "so you have to have provisions to encourage investors." But FTAA opponents have focused much of their energy on this minefield. "Chapter 14 represents a bizarre, super-judicial process that is an outrageous affront to our democracy," says Canadian Auto Workers consultant Jim Stanford. "It provides corporations with unique powers—which no one else has—no challenge government policy shifts. I fear that the FTAA we get could look like the NAFTA we have."

'I fear that the FTAA we get could look like the NAFTA we have,' says union economist Jim Stanford

What about the timetable—and Brazil? This South American nation trades broadly with Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Only 20 per cent of its exports go to North America. It is the largest economy in the Mercosur common market that also includes Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Mercosur, in turn, has trade agreements with Chile and Bolivia—and it is talking free trade with the Andean Community of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. So the FTAA is not a priority for Brazil—and it may even detract from its dominant position within its own continent. Brazil has firmly opposed—and apparently deflated—Chile's suggestion that the deadline for FTA completion be moved to 2003 from 2005. Former ambassador to Brazil Bill Dymally, now executive director of

ADVERTISING SPECIAL



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MAKING CANCER HISTORY

EVERY TIME BILL PERDUE SWALLOWS, HE says a silent thank-you to the Canadian Cancer Society (CCS).

The 75-year-old Oakville, Ont. man, a retired engineer, has an esophagus today, thanks to photodynamic therapy (PDT), an innovative cancer treatment that can now be applied to many sites in the body.

In 1990, Perdue was diagnosed with Barrett's Esophagus, a form of abnormal tissue development that can lead to cancer. After monitoring the condition for several years, doctors said his esophagus had to be removed—a risky procedure with radical lifestyle implications.

Then he was informed about PDT, which is based on a class of drugs called photosensitizers. The drug, which becomes active when exposed to light, generates chemicals that kill cancerous and precancerous cells, either directly or by destroying blood vessels supplying a tumour.

"I was given Photofrin (a light sensitive drug) intravenously in October, 1997," he recalls. "Two days later they put a light down my throat to irradiate the tissue. I was told to protect myself from the sun afterwards, but otherwise there were no side-effects."

The procedure was repeated four months later and the condition has not returned. Moreover, Perdue leads a completely normal life.



Name: *Philip Hoffman*
Age: 78 years young
Goal: To smile at his family

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Cancer therapy can be as frightening as the disease itself. That's why Hoffmann-La Roche Limited is developing targeted, less painful cancer treatments aimed at improving quality of life.

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I can eat whatever I want." Perdue says. "PDT was a very successful alternative to surgery and I'm extremely thankful the procedure was available."

For almost two decades, the Canadian Cancer Society has funded research into PDT by Dr. Brian Wilson, a driving force behind the therapy. Wilson is just one of the Canadian scientists whose leading-edge research is supported by the CCS.

That support, says Wilson, has been crucial to the success of his efforts. "The CCS funding was absolutely critical," he notes. "It helped to build a foundation of knowledge from which we are now seeing incredible results."

Incredible results are more and more common in today's cancer research. In the last 20 years, scientists have learned



Dr. Robert Phillips, executive director of the National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC), the research partner of the Canadian Cancer Society.

more about the disease than in all the centuries since the symbol for cancer was inscribed on Egyptian tombs. That explosion of knowledge is leading to new and improved therapies, and better diagnosis and prevention strategies.

Given the current pace of research, experts believe we can realistically look forward to significant reductions in death rates over the next several decades. That's a bold claim, but it speaks to the quality of ongoing research efforts, which are yielding unheard-of breakthroughs in our understanding of the more than 200 different types of cancer.

Thanks to the efforts of dedicated

scientists, we are on the verge of controlling some cancers such as we do conditions like diabetes. Other cancers may soon be eliminated. But of all, we're approaching a point where changes in lifestyle behaviour may actually lead to cancer prevention.

"Everything we're doing is working," says Dr. Robert Phillips, executive director of the National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC), the research partner of the Canadian Cancer Society. "The rate of progress is advancing across the board and it's leading to measurable decreases in mortality."

LOOK AT THE FACTS

- mortality rates for childhood cancer have declined by more than 50 per cent since the 1950s
- since 1980, lung cancer mortality rates among men have declined by 24 per cent following a reduction in the rate of smoking
- breast cancer mortality rates have dropped by about 25 per cent among women aged 50-69 since 1985

Phillips, a former cancer researcher at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, says two factors are halting the progress in cancer research.

"One is the revolution in genetics led by the human genome project. That has facilitated our ability to manipulate cells in remarkable ways and led to levels of understanding that I never dreamed we'd achieve in my lifetime."

The other factor, he says, is dramatic new advances in technology.

"Technology is driving science as it is every other aspect of modern life," he says. "Computers can do high speed analysis of complex gene sequences, and some machines can simply tiny fragments of DNA that allow you to detect single cancer cells."

As a result, we're starting to develop a genetic profile of cancer cells, Phillips says. Using a high tech tool called a microarray, researchers can



The Seven Steps to Health

Research continues to show that some cancers can be prevented.

Take these steps now to reduce your risk of developing cancer.

1. Be a non-smoker and avoid second-hand smoke.
2. Eat five to 10 servings of vegetables and fruit a day. Choose high fibre, lower-fat foods. If you drink alcohol, limit your intake to one or two drinks a day.
3. Be physically active on a regular basis. This will also help you maintain a healthy body weight.
4. Protect yourself and your family from the sun. Reduce sun exposure between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Check your skin regularly and report any changes to your doctor.
5. Follow cancer screening guidelines for women, discuss mammograms, Pap tests, and breast exams with a health professional. For men, discuss testicular exams and prostate screening with a health professional. Both men and women should also discuss screening for colon and rectal cancers.
6. Visit your doctor or dentist if you notice a change in your normal state of health.
7. Follow health and safety instructions both at home and at work when using, storing and disposing of hazardous materials.

For more information on how to reduce your risk of cancer, contact your local Canadian Cancer Society community office, or call the Canadian Cancer Society's Cancer Information Service toll-free at 1-800-438-3233.

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now study the fates of specific genes in a cancer cell "in two hours instead of several weeks."

"The chip-based microarray is about to revolutionize the diagnosis and treatment of cancer," says Dr. Linda Penn, a senior scientist at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto, whose own CCS-funded research uses the microarray.

"Cancer is caused by an accident

smart, and we still need to know a lot more about them. On average, about 3,500 Canadians will be diagnosed with cancer every week. The light is by no means won," says Phillips, "but the future has never looked so bright. We know that more Canadians will survive this disease as research progress continues to make its impact."

Across the country, exciting research is under way on many fronts,

In another line of research, scientists are studying how tumour cells can be "starved" by cutting off their blood supply. The work by Dr. Bob Kefauver at Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre in Toronto explores ways in which blood vessels can be blocked from forming and providing fresh nutrients and oxygen to cancer cells.

These and other advances have created tremendous hope for the future. "I'm hopeful that within my lifetime cancer will become a controllable disease like asthma or diabetes," says Penn.

All of which makes research funding more critical than ever.

"Donations are the lifeblood of research," Penn stresses. "The money that went into basic research over the past 40 years is allowing us to exploit our newfound knowledge and turn it into novel therapeutics and diagnoses." Phillips agrees.

"Many of the incredible breakthroughs of the past two decades were made possible by the generosity of those who support the Canadian Cancer Society."

But at the same time, its worth noting that half of the progress that is deemed worthy every year must be rejected because we lack funds to support them.

"It's interesting to consider the difference that research might have made," says Phillips. "And now that we're so close to making a huge difference, it's crucial that we continue the momentum."

PREVENTING CANCER



It sounds so simple: avoid what is harmful and seek out the good. But can we truly prevent cancer through lifestyle changes alone?

Current research tells us that approximately 50 per cent of cancers can be prevented," says Eleanor Nalin, senior program consultant with the Canadian Cancer Society.



Dr. Linda Penn, a Canadian Cancer Society funded researcher

tion of mutations in the DNA of individual cells," she explains. "In the past, we studied those changes one by one, which was a painfully slow process. The microarray allows us to compare normal cell DNA with tumour cell DNA and identify the specific changes that have taken place. This technique will enable us to individualize the patient's diagnosis and choose the appropriate treatment."

Penn says this is the most exciting period in the history of cancer research. "We're seeing breakthroughs almost every week."

She points to the emerging "smart drugs" which target tumour cells while leaving normal cells alone. "Today's novel therapeutics are designed as tumour specific killers," says Penn. "They don't just blow away like conventional radiation and chemotherapy. The result is more effective treatment and a better quality of life for patients."

While optimism abounds, Phillips warns that cancer cells are incredibly

including the use of viruses to target tumour cells.

At the University of Calgary, Dr. Patrick Lee is using the mowus, which produces very mild cold or flu-like symptoms, to kill cancer cells. In normal cells, the mowus acts benignly. But in cancer cells, it multiplies rapidly spreading and ultimately destroying the host cell.

"We have found that it specifically targets and kills cancer cells of all kinds," says Lee. "We have tested it on human cancers growing in mice including brain tumours, lymphoma, pancreatic, ovarian, colon, breast and prostate cancer, and it seems very effective."

The mowus is now being tested on patients at the Tom Baker Cancer Centre in Calgary and Lee says initial results will be available later this year. "It's tremendously promising research and I'm very excited by its potential," says Lee, whose research is funded in part by the CCS.

"If more Canadians stopped smoking (or didn't start), ate more vegetables and fruit and less fat, protected themselves from the sun and increased their physical activity, cancer incidence and mortality rates would drop," Nielsen says.

The society funds research into strategies for promoting widespread behaviour change. For instance, this research provides improved telephone advice for smokers, and strengthens the ability of communities to address youth smoking.

A team led by Dr. Ray Cameron, director of the CCS's Centre for Behavioural Research and Program Evaluation, recently published a study showing that school-based anti-smoking programs were effective, but only in "high-risk" schools. "This suggests the same impact could be achieved for a fraction of the cost by targeting prevention programs to those schools," Cameron notes.

A supportive social environment contributes to positive change in behaviour, says Nielsen. She points to the availability of affordable fruit and vegetables, healthy food choices in cafeterias as well as increasing taxes on cigarettes and legislation to create smoke-free public and workplace as key factors in "providing the context within which people can make good choices."

THE POWER OF INFORMATION

Information gives people the power to make informed decisions. Connecting people to information about cancer has been a key priority for the CCS for over 60 years. In 1996, the CCS responded to the growing demand for reliable information by establishing a national, bilingual, toll-free service, known as the Cancer Information Service (CIS).

Qualified information specialists are available at 1-888-923-3333 from Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. They provide information in clear, understandable terms on a wide range of subjects including types of cancer, prevention, treatment and supportive care.

Cancer patients, their families, the general public and health care professionals have made over 900,000 inquiries to the service since its inception. Petco Canada, MDIS Inc. and Sears recently sponsored the Society's Cancer Information Service. In British Columbia and Alberta, Telus is a sponsor of the CIS. The CIS is operated in partnership with CancerCare Ontario and supported by the B.C. Cancer Agency.

Petco Canada Petco-Point members can support the Society's Cancer Information Service by donating their accumulated points. When contributed in increments of 5,000, your donated points are used by the CIS for free gas, flights, car rentals, as well as other Petco-Point rewards. Donations can be made on site at any participating Petco Canada station or by calling a Petco Canada customer service representative at 1-800-668-0330.

THE CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY

Enriching cancer and enhancing the quality of life of people living with the disease is the mission of the Canadian Cancer Society. By acting boldly on many fronts, this national, community-based organization is leading the way to a healthier future for all Canadians.

As the country's largest non-governmental source of cancer research funds, the CCS provided more than \$41 million for research in 1999-2000 through its partner, the National Cancer Institute of Canada. These funds are used to finance a broad spectrum of research ranging from lab work that looks at the nature of cancer cells to behaviour studies providing clues about how to help people adopt healthier lifestyles.

The public policy advocacy work of the CCS has resulted in increased government support for health research and smoke-free public places and workplaces. Last year, the CCS played a key role in the adoption of tough new health warning messages on tobacco packages by Health Canada.

The society's education efforts spread the word about prevention and reducing the risk of cancer and patient

services help ensure quality of life for cancer patients.

With strong roots in more than 600 communities across Canada, the CCS has 220,000 volunteers. Their efforts help the society in its fund-raising, education, patient service and lobbying activities across the country.

A witness to the power of people working together, the CCS is committed to making the next few years milestone in cancer history. ■



Donors Make the Difference

Canadians have generously supported the Canadian Cancer Society for over 40 years. This support has enabled the CCS to carry out its important mission to eradicate cancer and improve the quality of life of people with cancer.

Today, Canadians continue to give generously during the society's April campaign month, including Daughters' Days. Donations are also raised year-round through special fund-raising events, estate planning, in memoriam donations, and from corporations.

For information on how to donate to the CCS, or for information about cancer and services in your community, contact the Canadian Cancer Society's Cancer Information Service toll-free at 1-800-923-3333.

www.ccsccr.ca



Canadian Cancer Society
Société canadienne du cancer

Chemotherapy saved my life, but getting treated for anemia made it worth living again.

I expected pain and nausea with my chemotherapy, but the fatigue was much worse. I was so weak and tired, even Cassie was too much to lift. Some mornings I couldn't so much as get out of bed.

I talked to my doctor and found out I had anemia, which means I didn't have enough red blood cells. I learned that cancer and chemotherapy can both cause anemia.



I took iron supplements, but they didn't help. My doctor said I had two choices: blood transfusions or a medication called erythropoietin. We both agreed that the medication was a better option for me.

If you have cancer and fatigue, talk to your doctor. I'm glad I did — and so is Cassie!



Caught in the Rough

By John Geddes and Julian Beltrame

How much trouble is Jean Chrétien in? The Grand-Mère Golf Club in Shawinigan, Que., has been, in political terms, nothing but rough for the Prime Minister for many months. But last week, Chrétien found himself in the largest quagmire in the prolonged saga—his critics would say scandal—of his financial entanglements in his home-town course. New allegations suggest that he was registered as a part owner of the club after 1993, when he has repeatedly said he sold his shares once and for all. Whether in fact Chrétien had any stake in the business after that point is important. If he did, then his later lobbying for a federal loan for a hotel beside the course might be seen as a conflict of interest—because, what was good for the hotel would also enhance the value of the adjacent golf club. Even political foes who had not previously made much of the issue are now weighing in. "Mr. Chrétien is on the verge of destroying what he probably thinks is his legacy," said NDP MP Bill Blaikie. "That is to say, scuttling Canadians' confidence in politics after the Mulroney years."

The notion that Ottawa is spiralling downward to the level of suspicion and acrimony that tormented the endgame of Brian Mulroney's era sounds credible. Progressive Conservative leader Joe Clark, who has doggedly pursued the Grand-Mère issue for weeks, accused Chrétien of "an outrageous combination of conflict of interest and concealment of the truth." Clark called for Chrétien to step down as Prime Minister while there is an independent public inquiry. Until the inquiry is completed, Clark said, Chrétien "is not in a position to func-

tion with the necessary authority as Prime Minister of Canada." Canadian Alliance leader Stockwell Day echoed the calls for an inquiry, but stopped short of demanding Chrétien step aside in the interim.

For his part, the Prime Minister was in his Shawinigan riding last Friday when the latest ovation in the story prompted an uproar in the Commons, but Deputy Prime Minister Herb Gray rebuffed the Opposition proposals for a judicial investigation. "There is no basis for an inquiry," Gray said flatly. "The Prime Minister has stated the facts from his place in the House of Commons."

There was denying that Chrétien has responded to a list of questions on business affairs in his riding. The problem is that new information keeps popping up. The development that sparked the world's fascination was reported in the *National Post*, which has largely kept the story alive. It quoted Melissa Marcone, whose family owns 25 per cent of the golf club, as claiming that a holding company belonging to Chrétien continued to be listed on the golf club company's official shareholder registry after he says he got rid of the shares in November, 1993. But in a later interview with *The Canadian Press*, Marcone admitted

that she had not actually seen the company records. Still, Chrétien's position is that even if it turns out his company was listed on the registration documents after 1993, that doesn't matter. "The Prime Minister is obviously in no position to comment on how a company he had no interest in kept its records," said Duncan Falconer, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office.



Defending himself in the Commons: 'I had no interest whatsoever in the golf course'

years later, Louis Michael Investments Inc. bought the shares, with the payments flowing from Prince to Chrétien. While Chrétien declines that he never took back those shares in the golf course from 1993 to 1999, he makes no apology for wanting to be paid. "I had no interest whatsoever in either the golf course or the hotel," Chrétien said in the House last week. "I did, however, want the money owing to me to be paid. That is completely normal."

But Chrétien's normal desire to get what was owed him must be considered in light of his extraordinary position as Prime Minister. He used his influence in 1996 and 1997 to press the then-president of the federal Business Development Bank of Canada to lend \$615,000 to the owners of the Auberge Grand-Mère. While he had several directorships with the bank, the fact that he was at the time still seeking payment for his golf-course make makes a tough question. Could he have been looking out for the bank's well-being to make sure the golf course did not become less attractive to potential buyers for those shares Prince had failed to pay for? That is the secondary accusation fired from the Opposition benches. "The Prime Minister appears to have said his office for his own financial benefit," Day said in calling for an inquiry.

And then there is the related charge that Chrétien has dodged and evaded direct questions on the matter for two years. His lobbying of the Business Development Bank, for instance, came to light in media reports only last fall after Chrétien had repeatedly barred away queries by insisting that the bank had made its lending decisions independently. But once news of his involvement was out, Chrétien explained that he never meant to suggest that as an MP he had not "made representations"—only

that he had not interfered with the bank's right to ultimately come to its own decisions. Some of his closest confidants say the suggestion that he was wrong to go to bat for businessmen in his riding came against everything Chrétien has ever believed about politics. "I first worked with the Prime Minister in 1967," recalled one old adviser on condition of anonymity. "He said then, 'Those people elect me. It's not representative, who will?'"

But the doctrine that MPs must be unswayed in their right to help out constituents now seems bound to come under closer scrutiny. Back in the 1993 election—when "governing with integrity" was a liberal slogan—Chrétien promised to draft a new code of conduct for MPs and Senators. It was never delivered. He vowed to appoint an ethics councillor who would report to Parliament. Instead, the councillor is appointed by the prime minister—and answers only to him. Ethics rules for cabinet ministers, which the Prime Minister's Office says exist, are kept secret. Chrétien may yet establish that his own actions were beyond reproach, but the fact that this office has dragged on so long suggests that federal politics may be overdue for a new, clear set of rules books. ■



Auberge Grand-Mère showcasing Chrétien's legacy

PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS FOR THE POST PRESS

A reformer's farewell



Manning, wife Sandra, changing the agenda.

By Julian Beltrame

Proton Manning took the road less travelled. About 30 years ago, Joe Clark approached the son of Alberta's legendary Social Credit premier about the two of them running for Parliament as Conservatives. Clark wanted Manning to help him remake the federal Tories from the inside. Manning declined. They had crossed paths and sweats before in student politics at the University of Alberta in Edmonton in the mid-1960s. A few years later, they had taken the measure of each other while trying to broker a union between Ron Manning's Socialists and the rising provincial Progressive Conservatives. But it was Manning's decision not to join forces with Clark for the 1972 federal campaign that ended any chance of them turning from rivals to allies. Manning didn't think the Tories could be reformed. But, anxiously, he believed the West, as it had been in the past, was primed for another grassy movement. "I decided to wait around," he told

Manning last week, "until western forces produced another opportunity."

It came in the mid-1980s, and Manning took full advantage. Last week, when his journey into anchored territory finally came to a dual end with his announcement he would resign later this year, he brought to a close one of the most brilliant and paradoxical political careers in Canadian history. He suc-

Manning is leaving his paradoxical career in politics

ceeded in founding a new political entity—the Reform party in 1987—that within five years became a major political force, and in just two third elections, in 1997, became the official Opposition. Last year, at the height of his power, he voluntarily risked his leadership—and lost—in an improbable attempt to unite the right under the banner of

the Canadian Alliance. Yet he never came close to forming a government. And by reducing the once-proud Tories into a ramp party, he helped ensure that their mortal foes, the Liberals under Jean Chrétien, would come to three tough negotiations. "He did the Conservative party a great deal of damage," Clark said last week. "And I think he did the system a great deal of damage."

That is the exact opposite of what Manning, a former management consultant, set out to do. In an interview, he admitted that he initially believed the Reform party, now absorbed into the Alliance under Stockwell Day, would have formed a government by now—or at least been in a strong position to do so. "I've always been frustrated at how slowly things change," he said. With 66 House of Commons seats, a mere two east of Manitoba, the Alliance has come no closer to power than Reform did meanwhile. Clark's political stock is at a low ebb, both because of his strong performance in the House and Day's many mistakes. Even Manning concedes that the Alliance's future is not secure. "While it has the potential to grow into a truly national party, he acknowledges it could still fade into oblivion like other western popular movements of the past, such as the Progressives, the Socials, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the NDP's precursor."

The political play is not over, as it is not possible to definitively assess the 58-year-old Manning's legacy. His defenders, and there were many across the political spectrum last week, were quick to list his successes in changing the political landscape: His constant advocacy for fiscal prudence persuaded Paul Martin to tackle the ballooning federal deficit, and gave the finance minister cover for tough measures. And Manning put such issues as parliamentary reform, tax cuts, the equality of provinces and Senate reform on the national agenda.

On a personal level, he will be remembered as a class act. With retirement

staring him in the face, he never wavered from his opposition to the notorious MP's pension plan. That will cost him about \$32,000 a year, according to a calculation by the Canadian Taxpayers Federation. Manning also refused to endorse the redneck element that had been attracted to the poorer roots of the party. Emphasizing his decision to step down, he only said that his presence, as a former leader, was "unwelcome." What- ever he did could be misconstrued as disloyalty to the new leaders, he said.

But Manning's ambitions never went beyond process and principles he wanted to govern. Towards that end, he made several mistakes. He foolishly decided to never occupy Stormont, the official house of the leader of the Opposition, then covered himself. And he erred badly in this campaign by allowing the Reform party to see commercials decrying the dominance of leaders from Quebec, giving credence to the view that Reform was an insular, narrowly regional movement. Manning's biggest miscalculation may have been underestimating the resilience of the Tories, if not in the West, then in the rest of the country. Ironically, and Rick Anderson, Manning's former chief of staff, the party pulled the rug out from under Manning just as he had begun gaining acceptance in Ontario. "The party," Anderson said, "brought into the psychology that a new party needed a new leader."

Anderson believes his former boss may yet prove influential in shaping a right-leaning party capable of winning power. Manning plans to continue to be active in politics, writing articles, speaking out on the issues of the day, possibly writing a book. Intriguingly, Clark suggested last week that he may assist Manning's help in exploiting a rapprochement between the Tories and Clark last week for the next election. Manning told Maclean's he would be eager to lend his support to the effort. If successful, it would ensure that his political creation does not turn out to be just "another splinter party or single-issue party or another party of the strange and extreme"—Manning's own description of what he set out to avoid in 1987. And it would complete the circle: the two Albertans began 30 years ago, a course that led one to the prime ministership of the nation, albeit briefly, and the other to change the face of Canadian politics. ☐

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Capes Craig being taken to hospital, too few resources to help parents cope

Canada

Extreme measures

By Brenda Brannwell

Rachel Capes Craig and her husband, James, lived a quiet life on their suburban Montreal street. They kept to themselves, looking after their severely disabled daughter, Chelsea, a shy 16-year-old suffering from Rett Syndrome, a rare neurological disorder that usually affects only girls. At most, the neighbours saw the couple taking Chelsea for a walk in her stroller or her father pushing her on a swing. Last week, the door swung wide open on their lives when James Craig arrived home and found his wife unconscious from an apparent suicide attempt and Chelsea dead, allegedly from a lethal cocktail of medications. A few days later, a haggard Craig, an announcer and producer with the CBC's Radio Canada International, declined any comments to reporters at the Montreal courthouse. His wife, looking wan and lost, donning a brief covert appearance, faces a charge of first-degree murder. The next step: a psychiatric examination to determine whether Capes Craig is fit to stand trial.

Her daughter's death inevitably invited comparisons with the 1993 carbon-monoxide poisoning of Tracy Latimer in Saskatchewan. Her father,

Robert, now serving a life sentence for second-degree murder, argued he ended his 12-year-old daughter's life to stop her suffering from a severe form of cerebral palsy. Whatever the circumstances behind Chelsea's death, the tragedy once again raised troubling questions about the rights of the disabled. And again, it drew attention to the straitened pressures parents of



A mother's arrest in the death of her disabled teen raises questions

Chelsea Craig: the pressure of mental health care

severely disabled children face. Many complain there are too few resources to help them cope. "If we just would get the support we need," lamented Terry Boyd, president of the Eastern Ontario Rett Syndrome Association. "Instead, we have to pound down the bureaucracy on them to hear our voice."

Capes Craig, 46, refused to talk to police last week, but her husband told them she had been severely depressed.

The Craigs, like others in their situation, struggled to get help. They got some relief from their round-the-clock caretaking duties every other weekend, when a caregiver looked after Chelsea. The Craigs also met to learn all they could about the syndrome: they belonged to Boyd's association and Capes Craig attended numerous conferences. The disorder can be particularly devastating for parents whose seemingly healthy newborns appear to be developing normally. Then, as so 18 months later, the babies start regressing: they may lose basic motor control or their ability to vocalize. Many, like Chelsea, suffer from seizures. Kathryn Fournier, a Montreal nurse whose daughter Melissa, now 8, started regressing at nine months, knows the heartache. "It was probably the worst time of our lives," says Fournier. "You have a child you watch being stripped away from you piece by piece."

Nevertheless, the notion that Chelsea's death might be described as a mercy killing emboldened advocacy groups for the disabled. Hélène Bureau, co-founder of the Quebec group Disability, Life, Dignity, calls the term an expression. "I don't think killing is some kind of help to anyone," says Bureau. And Fournier points out that Melissa has taught her a great deal about life. "They are easy children to love," says Fournier. "There

is no malice in them. They ask nothing."

Still, Fournier and other parents well acquainted with the stress of caring for a Rett Syndrome child simply expressed sadness for Chelsea and her parents. Darlene Berrington, director general of a Montreal school

Chelsea attended in the early 1990s, remembers Capes Craig as a loving, protective mother who struck off as a fragile woman, sometimes frightened about her daughter's condition. Caring for a child with Rett syndrome can be heart-wrenching. On a bad day, Boyd says, they share many special moments as well—a cherished silver lining. ■



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Apologies R Us

Regrets? There've been a few. In fact, being in Parliament last week meant constantly having to say you're sorry.

First up: Edmonton Alliance MP Rabbin Jaffer, once a poster boy for the clean-living reformer. In a rare act of common sense, Jaffer apologized to Parliament, his party, his constituents and his parents after admitting that his executive assistant had impersonated him over the phone during a 40-minute interview on a Vancouver radio show and that he, Jaffer, had lied to cover it up.

Jaffer was denounced from caucus benches. While parliamentarians accepted his mea culpa, his constituents appeared to look more sincere: most called to Edmonton radio shows felt he should resign his seat. Maybe that is because they were aware he had been at the daylong opening of a local coffee shop he was co-sponsoring rather than the phone interview he had committed to doing.

It was a different reaction for Vancouver Liberal Hedy Fry, the secretary of state for multiculturalism. She had to apologize twice in Parliament—both very briefly and urged on by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, among others—and still the Opposition Alliance wants her head, or at least wants her out of the cabinet. Her final posturing in a speech on racism that

there were Ku Klux Klan-style cross-burnings on the lawn of Prince George, B.C., "is we speak." And that the mayor of Prince George had told her about them. Trouble was, both the mayor and townsfolk of Prince George rose up to one to say, *Hedy*. Never happened here.

In fact, when a white supremacy group tried to recruit members in



Fry, Jaffer (right) silence is golden

Prince George, municipal authorities responded with a task force on hate activities that recently won them an Anti-Racism Award from the B.C. government.

Perhaps federal politicians should take a leaf from the opposition B.C. Liberals. They have undertaken a vow of silence in the provincial legislature—no windy debates, no opposition to bills, no name-calling—in hopes of speeding up a long-awaited election that must be called by the end of June.

Walkerton settlement approved

Ontario Chief Justice Patrick LeSage approved a no-fault settlement in a class action suit that arose from the tainted water tragedy in Walkerton, Ont. Last May, seven people died and 2,300 became ill from the town's contaminated tap water supply. Under the settlement, all of the town's 5,000 residents, plus visitors who got sick, will receive at least \$2,000. Those who became ill, lost loved ones or experienced economic troubles can apply for further compensation—without a cap.

Most of the 30 residents who attended court to hear LeSage's verdict were pleased—but not all. "After what we went through," said Silvana Vidmarino, a Walkerton mother of four, "the \$2,000 is just cash money."

Smuggling ring foiled

Police issued an arrest warrant for Kyeong Hwan-Min, 52, of Toronto for his role in an international smuggling operation that had been running for 10 years, taking an estimated 1,200 illegal Chinese and Korean migrants annually through southern Ontario to the United States. The warrant was issued after key smugglers were arrested in the United States, Canada and South Korea. The migrants paid as much as \$40,000 for their passage.

Get us, get out

Defence Minister Art Eggleton is considering limiting Canada's often over-extended peacekeeping missions to six-month periods only. The move is to help the cash-strapped military cope with the increased number of peacekeeping missions while the size of its forces has been cut to 58,500 from 80,000 in the last 10 years.

Calvert's back

Premier Louie Calvert, 48, returned to the Saskatchewan legislature after winning a by-election. Calvert—a former health minister who held a seat in his home town of Moose Jaw for 12 years before quitting politics in 1998 to spend time with his family—was selected NDP leader in January to replace retiring premier Roy Romanow.

Thérault resigns

After 14 years in provincial politics, New Brunswick Liberal Leader Carlisle Thérault, 46, quit as party leader and resigned his seat in the legislature. Thérault, premier from May 1998, to June 1999, earlier served as economic development minister in Frank McKenna's government.

Changing the rules?

The Law Society of Upper Canada asked for public comment on a proposed rule of conduct that would allow lawyers to temporarily hold on to physical evidence if it helps their case. The request follows the acquittal of lawyer Ken Murray on charges of obstructing justice. He had concealed videotapes showing the torture of two Ontario teens in his effort to defend his client, Paul Bernardo.

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Achieving a Balance

Four Challenges for Canada in the Next Decade

Canada is one of the best countries to live in by conventional measures

Managing urban spaces to create healthier environments



Rapid urbanization in Canada has led to a loss of productive, including natural, water quality, green space, wetlands, infrastructure, and concentrated industrial sites. These adverse effects often fall more on the poor and the elderly, and on Aboriginal and young people.

Fast-growing suburbs have their own, too. They increase our dependence on cars, roads, and infrastructure, leading to...

Keeping pace with changes in the global economy



Economic advantage is going to those who provide services and employ new ideas and techniques, not simply most resources. This poses a real challenge for Canada, whose economy has traditionally been resource intensive.

Lebanon is the change is a shift to a "without natural resource economy." The World Bank's estimate, for example, that 56 percent of GDP was produced in the U.S. from 1980...

Investments in public transit. Over the past 10 years, GM has reduced pollution emissions by 750,000 metric tons since 1975 saving the company US\$790 million. Innovative energy companies are shifting from a

The National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTTEE) has identified four emerging challenges facing Canada. These are:

- Canada's current approach to assessing the health risk of chemicals is to estimate them one at a time and set safe thresholds of exposure. This is at odds with the knowledge we now have of chemicals and their interactions.
- As a country, there is the high risk and associated industries —
- 90 percent of Canadians will live in cities. A vision of urban sustainability is critical. So is strong leadership from the federal government.
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- responding to health threats posed by environmental contaminants
 conserving the natural environment
 managing urban spaces to create healthier environments, and
 keeping pace with changes in the global economy.

Conserving the natural environment

Pressure on Canadian wilderness is growing at an unprecedented rate. Wildlife habitat is increasingly

The 2000 Federal Budget provided municipalities with \$125 million for "green" investments. This is an admirable start, but the federal government must play an even more active role in supporting projects such as public transit and social housing.

business values and environmental responsibility are inseparable.

Government-supported reengineering of environmental changes, for example, has significantly decreased — making us less able to track and deal with existing environmental concerns and predict new ones. The most disadvantaged were tragedy in Walkerton, Ontario, is an illustration of this. In the future, our quality of life will increasingly be linked to the health of our environment — as will the success of our economy.

fragmented by industrial activity, roads, agriculture, and urban development. The ecological integrity of our natural parks is threatened by resource extraction — such as mining and forestry — around park boundaries.

More than 360 species in Canada are now at risk of extinction — mainly due to habitat loss. Endangered birds are not enough to save

Cooperation with provincial and municipal governments will be essential for appropriate urban renewal

market incentives for change

Achieving a better balance

But there is a more pressing need for remedial action

CTC's key challenges stem from an imbalance between:

Accountability, Innovation, and Risk Capitalism (Creating the Next Industrial Revolution)

These are highlights of the challenges we face, along with some practical solutions.

Responding to health threats posed by environmental contaminants

Our economy and standard of living and our environment. Protecting the substance will require significantly increased investment in research and monitoring capacity to manage — so understand, track, and predict — environmental change

based on what we know now. Governments, industry, and communities must come to value our natural environment for the ecological life-support role that it plays. We can do this with decisions making that is based on so consider a triple bottom-line — economic prosperity, social justice, and environmental protection.

There has been a secure dramatic rise in the number of childhood diseases. Asthma has seen a four-fold increase in 30 years. Childhood cancers are up 25 percent in 25 years. There are soaring allergy rates and a large increase in *Autoimmune-Defect* Diseases.


Studies link many of these problems to environmental circumstances, ranging from pesticides to food additives to harmful air emissions. Researchers now suspect that low-level (and ongoing) exposure to several pollutants at once have cumulative and cumulative effects on human health. Transnational and nontransnational

Canada has been working for a decade to achieve that kind of protection with limited success. Only British

economic systems and public policy do not. Italy."

Monte Marini,
Monte Marini, Basil, Canada


The NRTEE is an independent federal agency that provides practical recommendations for balancing economic growth and environmental improvement. Working with stakeholders across Canada, the NRTEE identifies key issues with both environmental and economic implications, and suggests how to balance economic prosperity with environmental preservation.


 systems are particularly vulnerable, with the greatest impact on the unborn, young children, and the elderly. Impaired neurological function can cause learning disabilities and diminished intellectual capacity.

Columbia met the target of protecting a minimum of 12 percent of the land base by the year 2000. It's clear that protection of nature cannot be achieved exclusively through government-owned lands.

A cooperative approach is needed. Private land transfers to conservation trusts and conservation covenants, for example, are highly effective measures. Partnerships amongst resource industries, rural communities, and Aboriginal peoples provide opportunities for habitat conservation while sustaining their livelihoods.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy


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Managing urban spaces to create healthier environments



For many suburbs have their own. They increase our dependence on the automobile and an extended road system, leading to longer travel times.

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...and knowledge industries — at the same time improving the

recovery of brownfield sites. New areas can be developed by setting community goals first, then designing the infrastructure of roads, sewers, and public transit, then

The 2000 Federal Budget provided municipalities with \$125 million for "green" investments. This is an admirable start, but the federal government must play an even more active role in supporting projects such as public transit and social housing.

Cooperation with provincial and municipal governments will be essential for appropriate urban renewal.

g a Balance

s for Canada in the Next Decade

the best countries to live in by conventional measures living standards. This privileged rating, based on a free economy amidst plentiful natural spaces, has stood much longer? And with what effort?

Canada's current approach to assessing the health risk of chemicals is to examine them one at a time and set thresholds of exposure. This is at odds with the knowledge we now have of interactive/cumulative effects. We need a radical change in the way we assess and manage these substances.

We need innovative research to help us better understand the effects of real pollutant levels, then a revamped regulatory system to implement our new knowledge. In the meantime, we must take a more sensitive and cautious approach with known and suspected contaminants.

Conserving the natural environment

Managing urban spaces to create healthier environments

Rapid urbanization in Canada has led to a host of problems, including reduced water quality, loss of green space, inadequate infrastructure, and contaminated industrial sites. These adverse effects often fall most on the poor and the elderly, and on Aboriginal and young people.

Far-flung suburbs have three core, too. They increase our dependence on the automobile and on extended road systems, leading to longer travel times, greater congestion, and more air pollution.

Within 10 years, 80 percent of Canadians will live in cities. A vision of urban sustainability is essential. So a strong political leadership, better city areas will benefit from appropriate infill development and land-use planning.

The 2000 Federal Budget provided municipalities with \$125 million for "green" investments. This is an admirable start.

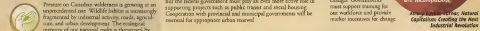
Keeping pace with changes in the global economy

Economic advantage is going to those who provide services and employ new ideas and techniques, not simply more resources. This poses a real challenge for Canada, whose economy has traditionally been resource intensive.

Indicators in the change is a shift to a "industrial/trade/technology" economy. The Worldwatch Institute notes, for example, that 56 percent of total new production in the U.S. comes from services. By changing up and adopting processes and products, 346 has reduced polluting emissions by 750,000 metric tons since 1975, saving the company US\$750 million. Innovative energy companies are shifting from a total reliance on non-renewable resources to include renewables such as solar and wind power.

In the future, successful businesses — in every industry — will be those that increase waste and minimize productivity of the resources they use. Jobs will be affected by these changes.

The world is becoming more competitive, and a new paradigm of business, invention, growth, and profits. The future is now. We must take new business values and environmental responsibility into account.



More than 350 projects in Canada are now at risk of extinction — more than 100 historic land-based parks are not enough to save them. New integrated systems of land

strategic and
resources such as the
Yellowstone to Yukon
Initiative to establish a
connected network of

For safety, environmental, and
financially to avoid sustaining the
burden of a strong system.

significantly increased investments in research and
monitoring capacity to manage — to understand,
track, and predict — environmental change

For the widespread support that it provides
We can do this well beyond the limits of what is
to consider a single business line — economic prosperity,
social equity, and environmental protection

For the full text of *Achieving a Balance: Four Challenges for Canada in the Next Decade*, visit our Web site at www.artee-bruce.ca or call (613) 992-7189

Canada has been working for a decade to achieve that kind of protection with limited resources. The NRETEE is an independent federal agency that provides practical recommendations for balancing economic growth and environmental protection. Working with stakeholders across Canada, the NRETEE identifies key issues with both environmental and economic implications, and suggests how to balance economic prosperity with environmental preservation.

racions. Only British Columbia met the target of protecting a minimum of 12 percent of the land base by the year 2000. It's clear that protection of nature cannot be delivered

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for habitat conservation while sustaining their livelihoods

to create

Canada has led in a host of reduced waste quality, loss of its infrastructure, and economic. These adverse effects often affect the elderly, and as

Keeping pace with changes in the global economy

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Canada

Naughty Business

'Whore of the Republic' shakes the French establishment

By Barry Carr in Paris

The trial ended as it had begun, with all attention focused on the slender woman who calls herself "The Whore of the Republic." She sat in the dock, elegant but forlorn, dwarfed by the soaring rustals and carved oak of the Paris courtroom, which is barely a stone's throw from Notre Dame Cathedral. Her dark hair fell over her face when she bowed her head to thank her two lawyers, dressed in black robes and white béas, address the panel of four judges, all women. "Christian Deviens-Joncoux has been cruelly treated by fate," said one of the lawyers, Maurice Zazzara. "She has been a victim of a love that was too strong." Her only guilt, continued her other lawyer, Sophie Béguin, was "an abuse of sentimental benevolence." Added Béguin: "She created a world of men, made by men, for men, and she brought all of these men a lot of money."

Precisely how much may never be known. But if the prosecution's charges are correct, it amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, all of it looted a decade ago from the coffers of the then-state-owned conglomerate Elf

part of the conglomerate, Total/Elf. But when it was a state-owned company, it was off-limits for years by successive French governments as an unofficial channel to quietly support French interests in Africa, Asia and elsewhere. Elf's "black" funds played a role in the recent scandal that disgraced former German chancellier Helmut Kohl and still plague the political prospects of Kohl's Christian Democratic Union party.

And since the Deviens-Joncoux case went to court in January, it has offered a rare glimpse into Elf's "black" funds and the political and sexual shenanigans of former president Mitterrand's inner circle. The cost of characters in larger-than-life, worthy of the soap opera it has become on the nightly news. There is Deviens-Joncoux herself, a twice-married mother of two who first went to jail to avoid testifying against her ex-lovers, then reversed course to tell all in a book entitled *La Putain de la République* (*The Whore of the Republic*). There is Dumas, silver-haired and still dapper, an aging boulevardier keeping in to court each day on an oblique case, daily discussing to "take care of certain imaginations."

And finally, there is Alfred Sireux, 74, suspect of Elf's "black" funds, a fugitive who two four-year flights ended in a hideaway in the Philippines on Feb. 2. He took the prosecution on his arrest of chewing the SIM card in his cellular telephone, which carries details of calls made and received. French investigators believe Sireux holds the key to unlocking the scandal. His name appears no less than 3,649 times in ongoing French and Swiss judicial investigations into official corruption involving Elf.

In their testimony, the accused in the Paris court—Deviens-Joncoux, Dumas and three former Elf executives—pointed to Sireux as the key figure in the misuse of Elf funds. But that did not prevent Sireux's co-accused from warmly welcoming him as he finally showed up in Paris last month. When police escorted him into the ornate courtroom on the Île de la Cité, Dumas warmly shook his hand and Deviens-Joncoux patted him on each cheek.

Any hopes that Sireux might shed some light on the matter were quickly dashed. The man who once boasted that he knew enough about high-level French corruption to "blow up the Republic 20 times over" refused to testify, preferring



to remain mum instead behind bars at Paris's La Santé prison if the judges would not grant him a new trial.

In the absence of Sireux's testimony, both the court and France's eager public were left to guess at the motivation behind the catalyzing largesse bestowed upon Dumas and Deviens-Joncoux. In addition to a "golden key" to the now-famous Left Bank apartment on the rue de Lila, the couple walked in luxury. Among the items submitted as evidence in the trial were bills for \$42,800 worth of meals during one single month at La Pétré, an exclusive restaurant on the tiny Right Bank of the Seine. In 1991, Deviens-Joncoux gave Dumas a \$2,500 pair of leather ankle boots from Berluti, an other fashionable Right Bank establishment.

According to the prosecution, all of these gifts and benefits were intended to persuade Dumas to use his influence to further Elf's funds, including the 1991 sale of French nuclear frigates to Taiwan. "This trait," said prosecutor Jean-Pierre Champrenon in his three-hour summation, "is a story of perverted ambition, drinking, drinking and wayward politics."

Resting his case last week, Champrenon demanded hefty fines and lengthy prison terms for all of the principals involved. He recommended that Dumas be sentenced to two years in

prison and fined \$500,800. For Sireux and former Elf chairman Louis de Broglie, 57, he urged the judges to impose the maximum sentence of five years in prison. And for Deviens-Joncoux, he asked for a three-year prison term, with one year suspended, and a \$215,000 fine.

All the defendants deny the charges leveled against them. In his final summation last week, Dumas's lawyer, Jean-René Balthazar, argued that the prosecution had failed to prove that his client had either secured his mistress a job with Elf or benefited from the money she then received. "Perhaps in his passion he was led to behave with a little blindness," Balthazar told the panel. "But you are not here to pass judgment on morality. You are here to judge this case."

Deviens-Joncoux's lawyers chose to portray the woman as a victim of love and the cynical machinations of the men around her. "She thought that Réné Dumas would divorce his wife to marry her," said lawyer Zazzara. "In the name of love, she gave all these gifts. She had no intention to defraud." Now, it was up to four judges to decide if Deviens-Joncoux was led astray by love or greed.



Dumas, a \$2,500 pair of ankle boots

Prosecutors are demanding jail sentences and steep fines for all three involved, and the court is expected to hand down a ruling on the case on May 30. The verdict will be closely watched. The trial in Paris is only the first in each court of several parallel judicial investigations, all commenced seven years ago, into Elf's tangled affairs. The oil company is now

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Carnage in Russia

Three deadly simultaneous explosions in southern Russia, near the border of the strife-torn Chechnya region, killed at least 20 people on Saturday. The worst bomb blast occurred in a crowded farmers' market in Mtskheta Mkhedruli, leaving 18 dead and more than 100 injured. Russian authorities claim to have subdued Chechens, but terrorist incidents continue to plague the former breakaway province.

The flat-face man theory

Scientists found the remains of what they say is a new hominid, or hominid-like creature, in Kenya. The 5.5-million-year-old fossil, named the flat-face man, consists of a partial skull. Until now, scientists believed humans evolved from one species, *Australopithecus afarensis*, but they now believe man may have descended from more than one ancestor.

Gunships enter Balkan fight

Two powerful Ukrainian helicopters fired on rebels in Macedonia's second-largest city, Tetovo, as the country stepped up its battle with ethnic Albanians. The rebels claim they are seeking more rights for Albanians in Macedonia. But government leaders say the rebels, backed by supporters in neighboring Kosovo, want to create an independent state in the region.

Terrorist may tell all

Mohammed Hassan, a former member of a terrorist cell in Montreal, may testify against Al-Qaeda's Bin Laden in exchange for a reduced sentence. Hassan, who is charged with terrorism, is on trial in Los Angeles. He was arrested in Port Angeles, Wash., on Dec. 14, 1999, with bomb-making equipment. Prosecutors allege Bin Laden plotted to blow up buildings in Seattle.

Catholic priests abused nuns

The Vatican admitted that some priests forced nuns to have sex, and in some cases forced the victims to have abortions. The report by two senior nuns in the American *National Catholic Register*, concerned cases going back to 1946. But the Vatican said the incidents were not widespread.

World Notes



The end of an era, the start of another

The Russian space station Mir ended a starved 15-year life in orbit with a controlled plunge into the atmosphere over the South Pacific. The successful maneuver tore the 135-tonne lab into burning pieces. Meanwhile, U.S. astronaut Bill Shepherd and two Russian cosmonauts returned to Earth after serving 4½ months as the first crew aboard the International Space Station.

A deadly disease continues its march

As Britain prepared to slaughter 90,000 healthy farm animals in its battle to contain the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, the epidemic spread to Ireland and the Netherlands. The virus can be transmitted on virtually anything it touches, and Ireland's 3.7 million citizens had restricted their travel in hopes of preventing the disease, which causes severe blistering and often leaves cattle lame, from reaching their herds. Britain has slaughtered 300,000 animals since the

outbreak began four weeks ago, and Irish officials plan to cull as many as 40,000 animals in the Netherlands another 18,000 animals are expected to be slaughtered.

While North American herds have yet to be infected with foot and mouth, there are concerns over the outbreak of another disease. U.S. agents seized 254 sheep on a Vermont farm suspected of being infected with a type of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease. The deadly brain disorder is believed to be passed to humans through meat. The sheep may have the disease and were destroyed as a precautionary measure.

Cold War spying battles in vogue again

Moscow says it will expel 50 U.S. diplomats by July, after Washington ordered an equal number of Russian diplomats out of the country on March 23. The Russians were told to leave because investigation believe they were working with Robert Hanssen, an alleged FBI mole who was arrested on Feb. 18 and accused of passing U.S. secrets to Moscow for 15 years. Russian officials denounced the U.S. move as politically driven and a throwback to the Cold War. But analysts say it will have little impact.

Blisters in Borneo

Bob Fudliner and Caye Boas went eating enough for American TV. As members of a Vancouver-based Eco-Challenge team, Fudliner, 53, and Evans, 27, along with teammates Rob Hurovskan, 48, and Adrian Rothwell, 29, climbed, biked, hiked, swam and paddled through the jungle, rivers and ocean of Malaysian Borneo. But they didn't do much climbing—or seriously injure themselves. So while Canada's Discovery Channel will air their 10-day adventure from April 1 to 5, the American network cut followed them dropped them from its broadcast. "The U.S. network wanted more injury and ecstasy," says Fudliner. "We worked hard, but we didn't have gory injuries or huge blowups between team members."

For Evans, Borneo was just first Eco-Challenge—she had problems in the jungle in 1991 and with the leeches. "But the beautiful daytime views kept me going," she says. "I didn't want to be anywhere else—no matter how many blisters I had." Graphic-art consultant Fudliner was the oldest participant in the event, his fifth Eco-Challenge. In Montreal



Evans (left), Fudliner: not enough 'agony and ecstasy'

two years earlier, Fudliner was pulled out of the race when his team found he was having a heart attack. He was severely dehydrated. "I came to Borneo," he says, "with a monkey on my back." Fudliner and his Borneo teammates placed 22nd out of the 44 teams that finished. They plan to compete at the next Eco-Challenge in New Zealand, proving that what this team lacks in excitement, they make up in tenacity.

Anointed by the King

When Canadian-born director Bryan Michael Stoller pulled up to Michael Jackson's Neverland Valley Ranch last July, he was nervous about meeting the self-proclaimed King of Pop. But any such feelings were dispelled before Jackson uttered a word. "When the gates opened," Stoller

says, "Michael was standing there in T-shirt, track pants and sandals. We jumped into his first Pan electric car and headed to his 60-seat movie theater."

Jackson had invited Stoller, 40, to his home for a private screening of *Undercover Angel*, Stoller's recent TV movie. After the film, Jackson asked Stoller, who grew up in



Stoller: never Mike

Los Angeles 20 years ago, if he would co-direct a movie with him—a true story about an orphan. Stoller, who has more than 70 directorial credits, is now working on the screenplay for the \$15-million film. Production is set for late spring, and Jackson will write most of the second track. *On the set*: Michael's Neverland, what a concept!

From jock days to all that jazz

In high school, Laura Hubert was a jock. But after graduation, the wartime athlete of the year hung up her smulders and enrolled in the University of Toronto. There, she switched out fellow students and pianist Peter Dinklage, and the two would run through the standard jazz and blues repertoire. "Someday," Hubert told Dinklage then, "I'm going to put on a dress and really sing these songs."

She'll dress up now. At 41, Hubert is a regular in Toronto jazz clubs and has accompanied with Dinklage on a new CD, *My Girl*. Injecting the standards with a distinct, bluesy-verging-on-country feel, the Toronto native has altered her sound—and clothing. Ten years ago, she wore jeans and rode the success of the Leslie Spivey Trio—who won a



Hubert: a dress for a song

Juno Award for the most promising band in 1990 but split up in 1996. "We were on the road all the time," says Hubert. "We couldn't think straight by the end." But today she couldn't call herself a jock. "I just don't worry. I don't have to conquer the world." Nice when an older, wiser and decidedly more mellow Hubert has so clearly made her peace with it.

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Pedro Borbon, pitcher

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Tech Explorer

Building a better wheelbarrow

Tony Weber spent more than two years on a Calgary construction site in the early 1980s hauling heavy wheelbarrows filled with cement over planks and scaffolding. But there was a problem: Weber often spilled the contents of the unwieldy barrows while changing hand positions to empty the tray "I thought," says Weber, "there's got to be a way of dumping a wheelbarrow without actually taking your hands off the handles and losing control."

In 1998, Weber finally did something about his frustration. Now living in Edinboro, Weber, 37, and business partner Simon Hochler redesigned the wheelbarrow. The result features a locking hinge on the handles. Pulling a trigger on each grip allows the handles to bend just in front of the base, while the wheel slides back. "You can judge the wheelbarrow upwards," says Weber, "and the weight of the product on the tire actually helps you unload it."

Now in the second year of production, his Jetson wheelbarrows came in two sizes, retailing for \$89 and \$129. Weber has yet to land a national distributor deal in Canada, though Tiers Building Supply

COOL SITE

Parental guidance

Parents, particularly new ones, are urged for free advice, welcome and otherwise. If conflicting suggestions from family or friends have you worried, try www.parenting.com. The well-designed site, part of the *Drilling* portal, offers thoughtful suggestions in categories such as sleep, behavior and safety. For older children, there's a top-10 list of tips for talking about tough topics, and quizzes to assess whether your child is at risk for drug use or eating disorders.



Wider among handgrip: more control.

plies Ltd. of Alberta, where Weber works, carries the product, as do some Home Depot outlets in Western Canada.

Students converge

Running late for class? At Laidlaw University in Thunder Bay, Ont., students no longer need to worry. Soon, all they will need to do is plug their laptops into a data-phone jack anywhere on campus, and a headset plugged into the computer and watch the lecture—even ask the professor questions. The convergence technology is being deployed by Bell Canada and Noriel Networks Corp., which together with the university assisted what they bill as Canada's largest Internet-based phone network.

Phone calls made over the data network, say its architects, sound as good as conventional ones. A student in attendance and a faculty member in a laboratory will be able to talk to each other while scanning documents or accessing videos, all through a computer plugged into a phone or a wall outlet. Voice-mail will arrive on the computer as well. By next fall, Lakedoll will have more than 2,000 Internet telephones.

David Hazzledine

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Despite the roiling markets, much of Canadian business has yet to feel the economy's sting

Up in the Air

By D'Arcy Jenish

If the Canadian economy rides a dive this year and consumer spending sinks with it, Wayne Sales figures he will be one of the first to know. The 51-year-old president and CEO of Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd. is certainly well placed—40 per cent of the population makes at least one trip a week to the local Canadian Tire store. The aptly named Sales and his team have a lot riding on how the economy performs. Since 1994, they have pumped over a \$1-billion expansion of the nationwide chain that sells everything from spark plugs to microwave to garden products. They have opened 237 new retail stores, many of them 100,000-square-foot big boxes, and they still plan to build another 40 before year-end. "The next three to four months should be better for us than last year," says

Sales, an American-born retail expert who became CEO in August. "We haven't seen any erosion in consumer confidence yet."

Remarkably, that remains a common view in Canadian executive offices, even as share prices tumble, madder and madder plummet and many economists forecast a downturn just around the corner. Call it NIMBYitis: A recession? Not in my backyard, corporate chieftains are saying. Off and on industry spokesmen say they expect a record year—\$25 billion in capital spending and 17,500 wells drilled. Real estate analysts say new and existing house sales should remain strong. Others point to the economic fundamentals—low unemployment, low interest rates and low inflation—signals of strength. Even when sales are shrinking, optimism dings

Sales: "We haven't seen any erosion in consumer confidence yet"

are not as bad as they look. The 275 members of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association expect to generate \$32 billion in revenue in 2001, down eight per cent from last year's record of some \$35 billion. "It's a slowdown, not a recession," says association president Gerald Tedeschi. "We're getting back to normal after two years of high production that was not sustainable."

The key to the country's economic health, most observers say, is consumer confidence. But a big question looms: can it withstand the barrage of bad news that financial markets continue to deliver? The major American indicators experienced another volatile week, even after Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan cut interest rates another half a percentage point to stimulate demand and bolster the economy. The blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average closed down more than 500 points while the tech-sensitive Nasdaq composite index, which has taken the biggest fall, managed a meagre 30-point gain. "We believe the U.S. economy will continue to deteriorate in the second quarter," says Derek Burdette, senior economist with the Toronto Dominion Bank. "And we've got a similar outlook for Canada. Over the next couple of months we are in for a bumpy ride."

The TSE 300 composite index performed no better than its American counterparts—finishing the week down 112 points. At the same time, the dollar took a beating on the currency markets, at one point coming within a whisker of its historic low of 63.45 cents (U.S.), recorded in August, 1998. Banker/Canada governor David Dodge remained unaffected by the loonie's weakness, describing it as an "impetus to Canadian growth." But the nervous brought Finance Minister Paul Martin in from the sidelines. "The whole economic situation is of concern—the banking crisis in Japan, obviously the U.S. slowdown and the effect on the global economy into which Canada is integrated," he said. "That is of major, major concern."

The impact on personal spending and consumption, most experts say, is difficult to gauge. The most recent survey of consumer confidence, taken last year by the Ottawa-based Conference Board of Canada before the current turbulence, showed that even then many Canadians were increasingly pessimistic about the future. Only 19.5 per cent thought there would be more jobs in their community in the following six months, a drop from 24.6 per cent in the third quarter. And for many Canadians, any talk of economic recovery brings back memories of the economic hardship caused by the severe downturn of 1990-1991. "The last one affected us far more than this," says Carol Boughton, 52, of Cobourg, Ont., whose husband Don is a partner in a company that sells lighting for commercial buildings. "We'd really back on our feet, but we'd have to think about whether we couldn't make a new car or make any big purchases."

Canadian retailers are coming off a banner year in which sales rose by more than 80 per cent, and the stores started 2001

strongly, too: receipts for January increased 6.6 per cent over December, double analysts' expectations. But many major retailers have begun to reduce their anticipated growth for the year to 2.5 or three per cent from four per cent due to the spate of bad economic news from south of the border and because consumers have already begun to put off purchases of big-ticket items like furniture and appliances. "Canadian retailers have been quickly affected by post-consumer distress," says Toronto-based retail consultant Len Kuhn. "The headlines from the U.S. have been to close—plant closures, layoffs, shutdowns and slowdowns—that everybody's starting to wonder when it's going to hit them."

The dimly mood has helped the auto sector head on. New vehicle sales in Canada fell in February to 87,000 units, a drop of 8.8 per cent from a year earlier. To date, however, only Detroit-Chrysler has announced permanent layoffs. General Motors has managed so far this year by shutting down its Oshawa, Ont.,

car plants one week per month, and has scheduled similar closures in April and May. "There's a feeling of uncertainty among many of our members," says Terry Spence, financial secretary of Local 222 of the Canadian Auto Workers in Oshawa. "Nobody really knows when this is all over."

Even when the beleaguered high-tech sector, which has come down to earth after several years of dizzying growth, many observers forecast uncertainty rather than calamity. Robert Crow, vice-president of policy at the Information Technology Association of Canada, which represents about 1,500 companies, says there have been few announced layoffs, except among large international companies like Nortel, Ont.-based Nortel Networks Corp. and Ottawa's JDS Uniphase Corp. Struggling companies, he adds, are more likely to find a merger partner than to close their doors. "Everybody is changing their business plan," says Crow. "Everybody is more cautious, but while still growing, just not as quickly as before."

Despite rising anxiety in some quarters, parts of the country should still though in economic shock relatively unscathed. According to some economic forecasts, oil and gas activity will propel Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to above-average growth, and bolster the economies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. One of the hottest energy plays in the country is occurring in the Peace River country of northwestern British Columbia, where 125 rigs are drilling for oil and gas. Fort St. John, a city of 17,000 and the service centre for the region, boasts an unemployment rate of 1.4 per cent in January, and Mayor Steve Thordarson says there are new mill, residential and industrial developments in the works. "We have a tremendous amount of activity," he says, "and our long-term prospects look very solid." Then again, the same could have been said for the rest of the economy a few months ago.

With Patricia Chisholm in Toronto

THE LOONIE'S BUMPY RIDE

Value of Canadian dollar in U.S. cents



Source: Bank of Canada



The Street Deirdre McMurdy

No more shopaholics

There are plenty of reasons to be cheered by the recent dip in the North American economy and in equity markets. For one thing, the frenzy of dot-com cool has abated. We no longer have to listen to the joyful "intuitions" of the Internet revolution expound on how the brave new world will be run under their tenuous stewardship. For another, investor expectations are returning to more realistic levels. Fund managers are no longer getting carried far producing 30-per-cent returns on their portfolios. Above all, the corporate case for mergers and acquisitions has finally returned.

In Canada, the death knell for the compulsive purchase of rivals and their assets—usually at high premiums—was rung during the bitter and protracted takeover battle for book retailer Chapters Inc. Just weeks after the money deal was finally completed, the victimized Hester Rehmert, head of rival Indigo Books & Music Inc., complained that she'd significantly overpaid for Chapters, which was in far worse shape than she had anticipated.

But Rehmert is not alone in her post-deal acrimony. Senior executives at JDS Uniphase Corp. sold a key Swiss man-

reach in previously firm-level levels this year. Financing any deal will continue to be a huge hurdle. Not only will it take a long while before equities are accepted again as legal tender for an acquisition, but banks are now more cautious than ever about business lending. The quality of their loan portfolios is coming under extreme scrutiny in the market. In the first nine months of last year alone, losses from large syndicated loans held by U.S. banks more than tripled, to over \$7 billion. In Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia recently alarmed investors with its generous loan-loss provisions, largely due to the U.S. economy.

Furthermore, some of the most compelling arguments favouring M&A deals are finally being questioned. Many buy-out transactions have been based on improving a company's strategic position in competitive global markets. But globalization is easier to preach than to practice, such humiliating world-scale debates as the DaimlerChrysler merger have simply demonstrated that distinct markets and cultures—as well as abrupt economic reversals—can undermine the most carefully crunched numbers.

Yet another detraction to using mergers or acquisitions to embrace globalization was contained in a study by two American economists. Reid Chick of George Washington University and Paul Harniss of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board found that markets tend to punish companies that invest directly in foreign assets. Typically, the shares of those firms with actual foreign holdings—rather than alliances or contracts—traded at a steep discount of nine to 17 per cent. Given the lingering misapprehension about using optimizing share-price performance, this evidence is likely to have a cooling effect on cross-border deals over time.

Another major M&A activity may remain in the doldrums even when the economy resumes its former vigour in that in many cases the whole process has proven to be far more complicated, costly and time-consuming than initially estimated. Companies have lost considerable operating and profit momentum when they've swallowed others, and that's had significant bearing on the secure proliferation of corporate profit warnings. For example, more than a year after the acquisition, Air Canada is still struggling to integrate Canadian Airlines, even though the two firms are in the same business and in the same market. That challenge is even more daunting when companies in diverse businesses attempt to "converge," as in the media sector.

The positive effect of all these negatives is that they defy the assumption that bigger is necessarily better. Corporate management must now come to terms with the fact that shopping in a new shop is a fast, painless way to expand a business. Who knows? There may even be a resurgence in the steady, old-fashioned, organic growth of a business from its core operations. That is, if anyone in charge can remember how

A call for better governance

The CEO of a company should not serve as chairman of the board, according to a report on corporate governance headed by former CBC chairman Gayle S. Sander. The study said some board meetings should be held with no management present. Other recommendations include written charters for boards and stronger powers for board audit committees.

Clear skies

Federal regulators approved Canada's 3000 kg \$54-million plan to buy Royal Air Maroc Inc. of Marrakech, Morocco, owned by Royal Air Maroc, concerning the company's position as the country's second-largest carrier. Anger Kinnear, president of Canada 3000, anticipated questions on whether another merger may be in the works with Halifax-based CanJet Airlines.

Dream cars

Canadian would rather drive a SUV than an exotic sports car, even if price is no object, according to a Canadian Automobile Association survey of members. The majority preferred practically over Porsche, picking the Jeep Grand Cherokee as the No. 1 vehicle of their dreams.

Boeing flies away

Aerospacer giant Boeing Co., founded in Seattle 85 years ago, said it will move its corporate headquarters to another city. The yet-to-be-chosen location must be readily accessible to all of Boeing's operating units, closer to the financial markets and separate from its manufacturing operations, said Boeing chairman Phil Condit. The commercial jet manufacturing plants, employing 80,000 people, will remain in Seattle.

AIC bows out

Mutual fund company AIC Ltd. abandoned thoughts of building for Toronto's Madeline Financial Corp. jointly with the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec. AIC said as it attempts to break a \$4.2-billion deal between Madeline and Investors Group Inc.—including a \$180-million bank fee—would be bad for Madeline shareholders.

Business Notes

Merging David with Goliath

The Toronto Stock Exchange wants to take over the smaller, Calgary-based Canadian Venture Exchange, follow-



ing a global trend of consolidating markets. The proposed deal, worth an estimated \$20 million, would make the 16-month-old, tech-heavy CSE a subsidiary of the dominant TSE, but keep the junior market as a separate exchange. CSE president Bill Hsu dismissed suggestions that the plan was hatched because of a decline in tech-stock trading. "We're a not-for-profit organization which, finally, made way

as well as traditional resources play," said Hsu. Formed in November, 1999, when the Vancouver and Alberta stock exchanges merged as part of a nationwide rationalization of markets (Wasp joined a year later), the CSE focuses on small business and technology among its 2,400 listed companies, as well as traditional resources play. It could give the TSE more firepower as a host of aggressive Montreal-based trading Nasdaq Canada exchange, which has said it will consider Canadian listings in coming years. The TSE is also developing an alliance with the New York Stock Exchange and others around the world. The CSE proposal fueled new calls for a national securities regulator in Canada.

Some cold feet among the foresters

Fractures appeared in Canada's lumber lobby as pressure mounted on Ottawa to find a resolution to the U.S.-Canada softwood dispute before a five-year trade agreement expires on March 31. The B.C. Lumber Trade Council told International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew to consider a short-term export ban on U.S.-bound lumber if that would lead to a free-trade deal. Facing U.S. threats to impose duties, Canada's forestry president David Emerson said the issue should be Canada's "highest national priority." Pettigrew rejected the idea of a levy. Alluding to charges made by U.S. lumber interests, he said imposing the tax "would be like recognizing that we are subsidizing our industry, which we are not."

Financial Outlook

In 2000, Canadians invested a record \$562.9 billion in foreign bonds, stocks and other securities—an increase of 175 per cent from the previous year. And with stock markets enjoying a brief respite of strength in January, Canadians poured another \$19.9 billion into foreign securities that month. In part, the big numbers in 2000 resulted from the sale of Montreal-based Seagram Co. Ltd. and Ottawa-based Knowledge Networks Corp. to foreign investors. That according to Statistics Canada, a major reason for the outflow through January was the increase to 25 per

cent, and to 50 per cent on Jan. 1, in the foreign content limit for RRSPs and pension funds. With the subsequent market dip, it may be a more wary Canadian investor.

MOVING ABROAD

Canadian investment in foreign securities (in billions)



A doctor's departure

A Kingston, Ont., physician, who lauded the powerful narcotics known as opioids to treat chronic pain, plan to move to the United States, even though the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is restoring his suspended medical licence. "It's too late, too late," said Dr. Frank Adams, who was left with no income after a college panel ruled last year that he endangered some patients, and judged him incompetent. The decision brought better criticism from Ontario pain specialists, who said it cast a chill over chronic-pain treatment in the province. "Chronic-pain doctors live in fear of hearing college investigators' hands on the door," said Toronto specialist Dr. Peter Rothenberg. "Some physicians have simply stopped prescribing opioids for chronic pain." In its judgment, the college ordered Adams, 64, to undergo "retaining." In a letter to the college earlier this month, Kingston anesthesiologist Dr. Hugh Brown, who supervised the retaining, rated Adams as "excellent" or "outstanding" in most skills and recommended that his licence be restored without restriction. However, the college



Adams: a chill in the treatment of chronic pain?

imposed several conditions, including a ban on prescribing injectable opioids. Adams said he would probably practice in Texas, where he once served as Houston's M. D. Anderson Cancer Center

Suspicious about milk

Juvenile diabetes and triglyceride sclerosis may be more closely related than scientists previously suspected, and finding infection with cow's milk might be a factor in both conditions, according to Canadian and U.S. researchers. Dr. Michael Douch of Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children said that studies involving mice showed the two diseases "are almost the same—in a test tube you can hardly tell them apart." Reporting in *The Journal of Immunology*, the researchers, including scientists from St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto and Pittsburgh's Children's Hospital, and their research suggested cow's milk protein—suspected as a factor in juvenile diabetes—may also play a role in the development of MS.

Cardiac breakthrough

A blood-thinning agent that is already in clinical use could prevent thousands of heart attacks, strokes and cardiovascular deaths annually, a major international study has found. Dr. Sören Yusuf, a cardiologist at McMaster University in Hamilton, told a meeting of the American College of Cardiology in Orlando, Fla., that the drug Plavix could potentially reduce the risk of acute cardiovascular events by 20 per cent. Plavix is currently used to prevent blood clots following a procedure to widen plaque-clogged coronary blood vessels. Physicians described the findings as a breakthrough that could prevent more than 100,000 North American cardiac emergencies a year.

Search for a badly needed transplant

As controversy flared over Canada's organ transplant policies, a Vancouver couple flew their 5½-month-old son to New York City in search of a lifesaving liver transplant. Canada's Susan Ellen was undergoing assessment at that city's Mount Sinai Medical Centre. Physicians at the Health Services Centre in London, Ont.—Canada's leading pediatric organ transplant hospital—declined to perform a risky operation to give the ailing baby part of the liver from an anonymous living donor. Under Canadian guidelines, organ transplants from living donors are permitted only from a related donor or family friend. The policy is aimed at safeguarding the health of living donors—and preventing commerce in human organs.



Canada in Vancouver today



Biotechnology researchers call it "golden."

For the colour.
For the opportunity.

Around the world, mothers want to protect and nourish their children. So agricultural researchers are using biotechnology to develop a more nutritious strain of rice. This new strain of rice, golden in colour, could help nourish children around the globe.

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Narrative Extremes



The opening shot shows a hand holding a Polaroid of a murder scene. Gradually, we watch the photo fade as it "develops." Then it's sucked back into the camera, which flashes a picture of the murdered man, whose shattered face malleably itself as the bullet is fired back into the gun. That's the only sequence of severe pornography. From then on, although the footage plays forward, the story runs backward: each scene sits there before the one it follows.

There is, of course, the danger of parody; erotic narrative can become just another office. But British filmmaker Christopher Nolan, who wrote and directed *Memento*,

If you prefer to give your brain a rest at the movies, *Alone in the Desert* and *The Tiger of Panama* are two Hollywood vehicles that do the thinking for you. Both are stories of cowboys, and lightly entertaining. But these are the kind of films that let the viewer feel smarter than the script.

Certi soldi bruciati così bene

Cartia solis (Günther, 1860) (anti-brown)

The *Twister* gives momentum to the difference between comedy and drama with an anti-heroic spin effect. Although John C. Carr helped shape it from his own 1996 novel, the movie plays more like *Eclipse* Leewood, sacrificing its Carr's trademark satirical wit for cloak-and-dagger story. The biggest twist is casting Bruce Campbell, aka James Bond, as a greedy, near-apoptotic spy. Bloomer plays Andy, a disgraced British agent haunted by Panama City, who finds his handler Harry (Jeffrey Rush), a sailor with a murky past and a well-connected wife (Janet Lee Carr). The scam to go British intelligence to finance a bogus opposition movement. Shot on location in Panama, "Casablanca without horses," Harry calls it—the film has an air of authenticity. It's also got a good Andy. And as the calm, Rush works up another of his fabled personas of human frailty. But veteran director John Bloomer never achieves a consistent tone. And in a role that fits him like a drop suit, Bloomer is distracting, as if his real aim is to use the movie to rough up a typical angry play and play itself over. Though it's hard to tell them apart.

Sea of memory

Gary Geddes learns you can sail home again

For Gary Geddes, British Columbia's famed *Inside Passage*, the 1,600-km stretch of sheltered water between the province's mountain coast and its offshore islands, is far more than a sailor's mecca. It's home, the place where the acclaimed poet and critic, now 68, once worked in the salmon fishery with his father, where his grandfather mysteriously drowned, where his mother died of cancer when he was only 7. And it's the place that, in the wake of a crumbling marriage and his father's death, exasperatedly called Geddes back from his teaching position at Concordia University in Montreal—to sit in rooms on what he calls a "personal salvage mission." What Geddes saw, thought and learned as that two-month trip in 1999 onboard the sloop *Grouse* is presented with poignant honesty in *Sailing Home: A Journey Through Time, Place and Memory* (HarperCollins, \$32). "I wanted to tack back and forth, from sailing to memory," says Geddes, whose speech overflows with nautical metaphors. "I've always told my students that horizontal movement in a story is good—an aside is never an affair."

In fact, *Sailing Home* ruminates on several drives—on water and a compelling rumination on memory—the outgrowth of Geddes' frustrating and painful attempt to reconnect with his past. Vast waves of ambiguity and uncertainty threaten to sink him as he curiously questions his own memories and accomplishments. Geddes knows, though he is loath to admit it, that one of the prime reasons for his journey is the consciousness of his own mortality brought on by his father's 1995 death

But does the urgency of his motives, he wonders, give him the right to offer up his version of others' experiences?

And then there was the meagre collection of facts left him by a family that did not value its stories, leaving him to

book, the poet found that a hard question. But now he is certain of the answer: "We all have a moral right to writing some meaning out of our lives—maybe even a moral responsibility." And even the tiny bits of new information he acquires help him. Finding 14 words in his mother's handwriting on the back of a photo brings her to vivid life, and Geddes to tears. Learning that his grandfather had already lost his lifeboats in the ocean days before he, too, disappeared from his boat—his body never to be recovered—something brings the old man closer.

Beyond the moment, there are other engaging elements in *Sailing Home*, including the sailing itself. Although the *Inside Passage* is promoted from the west the open ocean has to offer, it is still rife with treacherous currents, floating logs, regular fog and rocks that have sunk numerous seafaring vessels. And Geddes' subtle but dramatic prose easily conveys the excitement and occasional terror that sometimes gripped him. (After he makes it through a tight course between South Horn Rock and Hook Reef off Cape Caution—all three very apt names indeed—Geddes is often enough to heat a can of soup, but discover his hand is too shaky to hold the spoon.) Then there are the comic misadventures of the amateur sailor, the man who is already at sea before he realizes that the sounds on his radio indicate rocks. Geddes' metaphors mesh nicely with his affectionate tales of Italy, a former Bertie & Bailey cruise artist, and other "odd people who have washed up on this coast and taken root like barnacles."

Together those themes form the still-visible bones of the lightweight book. Geddes almost weeps, during the times he felt particularly daunted by his memory game. But his perseverance was worth the effort, for writer and reader alike. With his handful of facts and a powerful poetic imagination, Geddes has wrestled a kind of order from his past, and crafted a moving and at times beautiful narrative.

Brian Redban



The author peacefully encountering with his past

Entertainment Notes

Edited by Susan Ols

And every family has a pet moose

In the wildly popular *This Hour Has 22 Minutes* segment "Talking to Americans," Rick Mercer invites us to find people outrageous misanthropes about Canada. Work after work, they lay back, line and heater off. On April 1 (8 p.m.), CBC will run a one-hour special of Mercer's encounters with U.S. citizens, featuring old and new footage. Highlights of "Talking to Americans" include people on the streets of San Francisco promising to never again use the word "hellbitch" after the people of Haiti, Que., consider a derogatory. A Columbia University professor signs a petition to stop Canada's barbaric practice of leaving senior citizens on ice floes to perish. Gwyneth Paltrow congratulates Canada on finally moving from a 20- to a 24-hour clock. By the end, the special



Mercer: no fun for the elderly

proves to be too much of a good thing: three minutes of American ignorance in an episode of 22 Minutes is hilarious, but a full hour can be downright depressing.

Shonda Dorell

Can these spice girls Sagar

More than 3,500 would-be students across the country stood out, but only five were picked for stardom. This week, *Global Pursue*, the Canadian reality-TV show about the making of a band, awarded the members of Sugat Jones. They are Vancouverite Sidhu MacDonald, Winnipegger Melika Wilson, Montrealer Del'Angela of St. Leonis, Que., Monroville Julie Cochrane and Andrus Henry of Hamilton. Henry replaces Maria Bernasconi—who was cast after being convicted of stealing a fellow contestant's purse and spending \$2,311 with her Visa card. The group will release a single in May and an album in June. Two other made-for-TV girl bands whiffed singles that debuted at No. 1—Aussiegirl Barlett and England's *Heat* Six, which had the third best-selling debut in history. Sugat Jones members must reach goals as music models. "What's important" says Cochrane, 20, "is to stay focused on making music."



The band, picked for stardom

A disarming text

On March 29, Halifax military base will crowd the city's historic Cambridge Military Library for the official launch of a new version of San Tai's *The Art of War*, the world's oldest (fifth century BC) treatise on military history. But this isn't the usual take on the wily Chinese general's teachings. The acclaimed new translation, re-issues and commentary are by a group of six modern-day Buddhists—four of them based in Halifax—who deliver violence and war in any form. The aim of the Dharma Translation Group—which includes Malaysian James Gorman, publisher of *The Shambhala Sun* magazine—is to reveal the broader implications of San Tai's teachings. "Conflict is inevitable," assesses Gorman. "Sun Tai knows this. But he also understood the importance of finding a response to conflict that does not just begin a new cycle of aggression."



Best Sellers

Fiction

1. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 1
2. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 2
3. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 3
4. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 4
5. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 5
6. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 6
7. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 7
8. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 8
9. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 9
10. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 10

Nonfiction

1. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 1
2. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 2
3. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 3
4. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 4
5. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 5
6. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 6
7. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 7
8. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 8
9. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 9
10. **THE HUNTER**, Michael Ondaatje (H) 10

1) Weeks in circulation
Compiled by Susan Redban



Anthony Wilson-Smith

The ultimate Reformer

Yours from now, some enterprising pol. sci. students will look back and write a thesis entitled: *In the unusual events that took place immediately after the 1993 federal election. Along with one obvious disorder—the election of a sovereign party as the Majority's Loyal Opposition—there will be less to examine concerning the Reform party, and the remarkable, curious man who led it. Seen with the leader's decision to forgo his traditional seat in the front benches of the House of Commons intact, he pulled himself in a middle row, surrounded by caucus. Rather than wage war on the secessionist Bloc Québécois, Reform's leader invited everyone from both parties to meet and greet at a barbecue. Rather than the custom of appointing shadow critics to cover each minister's activities, the leader paraded these duties out across caucus. And rather than fall into the increasing trap of House of Commons debates, he ordered MPs to frame questions respectfully.*

Say this for Preston Manning when he said he wanted to change things in Ottawa, he meant it. While, by his own admission, he didn't achieve nearly as much as he wanted, he also didn't let Ottawa change him. Sure, he ditched the floppy sunglasses, worked with a speech coach to lose the yip in his voice, and tossed away the ill-fitting suit in favour of Hugo Boss. But that was the reverse of what many politicians do, which is proclaim that they're the same people they've always been even as their core values shift. 180 degrees Manning changed the outer shell, but kept the inner man intact. When Manning quit last week, his tenure was so in the point that even journalists couldn't ascribe more hidden motives to a former leader. He said, he was dreading his replacement (a popular up too much on issues, and dreading himself) (He said too little. I still wonder that. Shocked!) (He conceded he didn't try to talk Manning out of leaving; they both understood the brutal accuracy of his logic.)

Here, then, is a guy with admirable qualities and unquestionable political talents—which leads to the question of why there wasn't more palpable interest surrounding his departure announcement. When the news broke, people expressed surprise, regret, appreciation of his contributions, respect for his intellectual qualities. Well, birds, ... but not a lot of tears, as other great emotional displays. Yet that is someone who started a grassroots movement that within 14 years had become the second-largest political party in the House of Commons, and the dominant party in Western Canada.

One great paradox of politics is that it's perhaps the ultimate schmoozy business—but often, the people who rise to the top

just aren't terribly comfortable with that aspect. For every John Turner or Brian Mulroney—both of whom have bulging Rolodexes and a phrase practically glued to one ear—there's a Manning or Jean Chretien or Pierre Trudeau, all of whom regard social gatherings as, at best, a necessary evil. Even people who have known, supported and admired Manning for years concede he isn't a warm guy—or, more accurately, he isn't his real warmth for his family. Trudeau was infamous for his inability to remember names of people who worked alongside him for years; that's also true with Manning. He's terrible at random social conversation, and only gets animated when he's discussing complex issues of government. Hence, you sometimes get the feeling Manning cares more about policies for their own sake than the people they affect.

That's not necessarily a bad thing—imagine, a politician obsessed with new ideas!—but Manning, also occasionally showed a darker side. As the son of a politician, and as, himself, a longtime politician, you'd think he would expect and defend his profession. That's not true.

When Chretien strikes a real chord with people, even in an era when politicians are looked down upon, he unabashedly takes in doing what he does most often. Manning went out of his way to present himself as an anti-politician—which is, of course, bogus. He hit a low point one day in 1997 when he reached inside a House of Commons desk and produced bottles of Coricard and liquor—a supposed scandal used for MPs. And on the campaign trail, he said jokes equating politicians with snakes, pond scum, and other unappealing forms of life.

But never mind. When you look at the social-bar-human issues—deficit reduction, tax cuts, parliamentary reform and the best way to unite the right—guess who was at the forefront? Then, compare the recent behaviour of several Alliance and Liberal MPs. The Alliance's Robert Joffe apologized and was still disciplined by his party after his assistant impersonated him on a radio broadcast. By contrast, Liberal backbencher Lynn Myers shouted "noise" in the direction of the Alliance, doesn't he do so and only apologized after his use of the word was confirmed by Manning. He wasn't disciplined. Seriously, it looks like nothing will happen to Mulroney-family Minister Holly Fry after her incoherent, several-times-repeated repetition of supposed coast-bearing residents in Prince George, B.C. Not to mention the PM's continuing verbal gymnastics over his role in the so-called Shanawaga affair. You can almost tell a Liberal—they're the ones who tell you anything that suits 'em. And if a man is known by the company he keeps, almost wonder that Manning—starting across at the governing party day after day—decided it was time to leave.

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